

"Our Hone, our Country and our Brother Man."

A TASK FOR CHEMISTS. MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA. It is now a well

of hydrogen.

Now these two gases, viz: hydrogen and nitrogen, are very abundant in nature. Any amount of hydrogen can be manufactured from Farmer occasional insinuations in relation to of ammonia, is a cheap, easy, and expeditious ance with truth, and are consequently calculated mode of combining the two gases into a union to injure the growing interest of our agriculture. which will form ammonia. There's a job for you, Mr. Chemist. Devise some mode, and some simple apparatus, by which any farmer can manufacture any amount of ammonia he wishes,

during a rainy day. We know that ammonia can be easily decomrough way on a large scale.

Invent us such a method, and you will confer a great favor, not only on the agricultural com-

THE POTATO ROT.

so likely to eradicate the disease, as a method half the world. of preparing the seed recommended by a friend The apple tree is a hardy tree, and stands the

While on a visit to my place recently, he told

ground, but we know the ground will draw the by the first month of the following summer. for we have often had a volunteer crop from those left in the ground. It appears very reasonable to me; the cure is simple and easily tried, and it may be just the the P. S. BROKAW.

Middlebush, N. J., Nov. 24, 1853.

by

process of digging in the fall previous.

year ago :-

deep planting as a preventive of the potato rot! from transportation and transplanting. His I raised a few bushels this year, among my corn, trees have proved on examination to be just where the seed had been plowed in quite deep, what he sold them for; grafted by tongueand no sign of rot appeared. A neighbor of grafting, at the surface of the ground on seed-

mine informs me that he has noticed the same | ling stocks. Having received, myself, a large result. Might not a hint be derived on the effect of deeper tillage, and planting of the potato, as Mr. Jacobs, and having carefully examined Society, Oct. 13th, 1853, by Lev. E. Knight, 1854, by safeguard against this scourge ?"

For the Maine Farmer. NURSERY TREES AND AGENTS.

MR. EDITOR :- I read your paper with much interest, not only on account of the well digested and appropriate suggestions which appear as editorial, but on account of the numerous suggestions by which your correspondents enrich our constantly accumulating agricultural literature. Every farmer ought to consider himself settled principle, that ammonia is a very impor-tant ingredient in manures, and essential to the benefit, the results of all his carefully noted exprinciple in chemistry that ammonia is composed periments and observations; but a fondness for of nitrogen and hydrogen, being made up of 100 ber the columns of our agricultural journals parts, by measure, of nitrogen, and 300 parts with mere conjectures and hypotheses which have not been subjected to the rigid test of ex-

For a few weeks past I have noticed in the tracted from the atmosphere. Well, all that the farmer wants to ensure him large quantities rately conducted experiments—are not in accord-

Permit me to allude to a few of these insinuations, and to begin with the idea that nursery trees from New York and Massabusetts are not adapted to the soil and climate of Maine. I go for sustaining home enterprise, and regret that the foresight of the citizens of our State has not posed, or separated, by the chemist in the laboratory, into its two component gases, viz: hydro- mand for trees. But such is not the fact; and, gen and nitrogen, by which we readily ascertain Maine, so limited is the supply that for years to method of uniting them, which can be done in a abroad, the development of our resources must who "know not whereof they testify," should throw any impediments in the way of any I have heard of many notable cures for the facilities that may be afforded for converting potato rot through the columns of your ex- our territory, as rapidly as possible, into what cellent paper and others, but none appear to me nature largely designed it for-an orchard for

of mine residing in North Center, Michigan. severe winters of the central portions of Maine perhaps have improved it. This gentleman is an intelligent and wealthy fully as well as the maples of our native forests. farmer, and a man whose statements can be re- Its hardy nature is the result of its organization -the contraction of the sap vessels, and general arrangement of the character and consistency me they had eradicated the disease entirely by planting potatoes that had remained in the ground during the winter; those remaining process of acclimation. The seed planted in Canada or Georgia will produce the characterground during the winter; those remaining the winter; the promise that the earth shall yield her increase. How elevated his joy as he marks the changing seasons, whether with the winter and the winter a Their potatoes having rotted very much as was plantation from one location or climate to the often the case, they concluded not to dig them, and if any kept until spring, to plant those. Baldwin tree planted in Georgia will produce a The potatoes thus planted grew well, and did fall apple instead of winter apples; but this not rot, and have not rotted since. They have result is not the consequence of any change of continued this plan from year to year, leaving structure in the tree of fruit, but is accounted enough potatoes in the ground in autumn for for by the fact that the Baldwin ripens in a cerseed in the spring, and they feel quite confident tain number of days, and that the season in that they have hit upon the right remedy, as Maine furnishes just the requisite period of time, they have not been troubled with the rot in that while the addition of several weeks to a Georgia vicinity since this plan has been adopted. season over ripens the fruit, and brings it to the Some not practically acquainted with raising state of maturity, or mellowness, by the first potatoes, may think they will freeze in the month of winter, which it attains in our cellars

tried, and it may be just the thing. I cheerfully climate to the latitude of the mountains of the make these facts known, and if it turns out as interior of Maine. I have occupied my present I anticipate, we will all have new cause for place of residence on a bleak ridge near Farmington Falls for three seasons, during which time I have cultivated the Bartlett, and other Our correspondent may have found a remedy varieties of the pear, the apple, &c.,, from nurfor the potato rot. We ourselves had a small series in a lower southern latitude than that in volunteer crop of potatoes the past season, from which the famous nurseries of Rochester in New some that were accidentally left in a hed all York are situated and I have not known a single winter. Whether potatoes will keep sufficiently bud to suffer from the severity of our winters well during the winter in the open ground to or from other causes peculiar to our climate or answer for seed in a climate more severe than a change of location or soil. In my experiments this we cannot say; it is our impression, how- no kind of shelter has been resorted to, and the ever, that they have been thus preserved as trees are planted on a ridge with nothing to far north as the State of Maine. Will the break the full sweep of the northwest blast as it Editor of the Maine Farmer please inform us if drives over an extensive open field. If any man he has any knowledge of potatoes having been in Maine has arrived at a different result in simleft in the ground all winter, in that State, and ilar experiments, I am confident that mistaken yet produce a good crop the following season ! precautions have interfered with success, and [American Agriculturist. | That the same culture and exposure of the young

Yes, Sir. We have always a "volunteer crop" maples or beeches from our forests would have of potatoes here in Maine, from potatoes left in exposed them to winter killing. Every careful the ground over winter. It is a very common observer has noticed that the shoots which thing to see potatoes growing up in the spring, in spring from a maple stump, and which are over fields where the potatoes grew the last year, stimulated by excess of sap, continue to grow either from hills that were not opened at digging so late in the season that the unripened wood at time, or from tubers accidentally buried in the the ends of the twigs is killed by the winter. Such will be the consequence of excessive cul-We know of no experiments that have been tivation, in warm and sheltered locations, with tried to test the comparative advantage this choice varieties of the apple, pear, &c., whether mode would be, in raising early potatoes, or in the trees are brought from the south or from preventing disease. It is pretty evident that Canada, or whether they are raised from seedthose which are found sound in the spring, lings among us. Thus, in view of my own carecannot have any taint of the rot in them, for if fully conducted experiments, I must say that I they had they would have decayed long before. regret that any one, through your columns, We published the following paragraph about a should have attempted to discourage any of your

farmers from purchasing trees from responsible "We have been informed by Mr. Martin Cush- agents, whether from New York or from Maine. ing, an aged citizen of Winthrop, that in 1805 That some agents have imposed upon the he resided in Bath, and witnessed an experient community, in vending trees as nursery agents, of a person who worked on the farm of the late is very probable, but is this any reason why P. Talman. He planted a field with potatoes, your correspondents should condemn all nursery in the fall, just before the ground froze. In the agents, unheard, or without enquiry ! I anticispring following they came up well; he hoed pate an actual future increase of the actual them carefully, and kept them free from weeds, capital of the county of Franklin, of many ten and in the month of June, (they were probably thousands of dollars, from the facilities alan early variety,) he began to dig them. They ready afforded to the people in the Sandy sold readily for a dollar a bushel. He had an River region, by Mr. Jacobs, who has delivered abundant crop, and sold five hundred bushels at at our doors large invoices of trees, from one of the most celebrated nurseries in Western Among the many antidotes for the potato rot, New York. Whatever deception other agents deep planting has its advocates. Dr. True of may have practised, the trees furnished by Mr. Bethel, thus writes to us recently on the sub- Jacobs, have more than answered the contract, and have come to order, put up in a style which "By the way, have you noticed the effect of has effectually guarded them against any risk

roots, bark, bud, &c., to satisfy myself that A. M., of Maple Grove, Aroestook Co. Me. they were of the varieties purported by the labels, I have become fully convinced that there is among us one nursery agent that can have been said unon, and I have very agent that can industry of our entire population, has this day called be relied upon; and I hope your correspondents us together. One common datire to encourage, will be less sweeping, and general in future in magnify, and make honorable that system of labor, their comments, when writing about subjects which has no favored sons, should animate every where their information has been gained from breast, and nerve every arm to maintain a practical other sources, than those of actual experiment equality, in every portion of prospered land. Such an equality can exist in summarity, where benefit the people of our vicinity have enjoyed, in the saving of time, and the opportunity wealth has nourished indolence. afforded for selecting on their own premises, The great foundation of national prosperity is to fill up his contracts for spring delivery.

J. S. SWIFT. Farmington, December, 1853.

VINEGAR - QUERY.

with whiskey; but I have had bad luck this crime completed the general ruin. season, (and in fact it is the first time I ever Let us not forget that the real prosperity of every mation, you will oblige a

Red Bank, Pa., Nov. 18, 1853. elements of vegetable matter. Hence the industry of our entire population.

enough vegetable matter, or perhaps we should the blue arch of heaven. say, enough saccharine matter in the molasses that labor which brings its chief reward to the hand fermentation. If sugar had been added, it might that stimulate to action! The husbandman goes

packing down his cucumbers and pouring on duce that which is needful for the loved ones, whether they are real existencies, or only the ideals of the whiskey and water. The vegetable matter is in this case furnished by what mucilage, &c., is brium of wealth, but to create that which is needful dissolved out of the encumbers.

water, and of course is not vinegar. ED.

BY EPES SARGENT. The camp has had its day of song; The sword, the bayonet, the plume, Have crowded out of rhyme too long The plow, the anvil, and the loom! O, not upon our tented fields

Are freedom's heroes bred alone: The training of the workshop yields More heroes true than war has known

Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel. May with a heart as valiant smite As he who sees a foeman reel In blood before his blow of might : The skill that conquers space and time

That graces life, that lightens toil. May spring from courage more sublime Than that which makes a realm its spoil

Let labor then look up and see His craft no pith of honor lacks; The soldier's title yet shall be Less honored than the woodman's axe:

Let art his own appointment prize, Nor deem that gold or outward light Can compensate the worth that lies In tastes that breed their own delight

And may the time draw nearer still, When man this sacred truth shall heed, That from the thought and from the will Must all that raises man proceed; Though pride may hold our calling low. For us shall duty make it good; And we from truth to truth shall go, Till life and death are understood.

SHEEP IN WINTER.

the "American Farmer":-

"In the first place, sheep should be provided ith ample and warm accommodations for shelter. Shall we not call the foundation stone more honumber of sheep you have to winter. If the num- upon which all others are dependent? ber of sheep you have to winter. It the non-ber of sheep be large, have a shed for every fifty or sixty head. Each shed must communicate with a tightly enclosed yard. Access to each Well has the poet said, ends; ventilation other than the doorway must be rovided. The floor of the shed should be coverd in the first instance with three or four inches n depth of clean straw, when from the accumuation of sheep dung and dischgrge of urine the straw becomes dirty, the surface must be covered with fresh straw. Plaster should be strewed over he floor at least once a week.

the yard at all times.

Three pounds of hay, or fodder, or its equiva-Three pounds of hay, or fodder, or its equiva-lent in meal or roots per day will sustain each head of sheep, which, should be given them thrice a day, viz:—early in the morning, at noon, and at an hour before sunset. Occasional feeds of and in the evening."

shelter against the cold storms of winter.

AN ADDRES PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

from extensive catalogues, I take the liberty universal toil. Never did enduring wealth flow to through you, Mr. Editor, to recommend on my any nation through other channels. The spoils of own responsibility, the placing of full reliance conquered cities may, for a season, decorate the thrones of kings; but alas, how soon is such splendor and confidence in Mr. Jacobs, in his endeavors destined to pass away. The golden mine may bring opulence to a nation, but, if this should lead to indolence, it will prove the sure precursor of the most abject want, and permanent misery. Spain, once greaning beneath the weight of accumulated wealth. dug from the precious mines of a new world, has fallen to uncommon depths of poverty. The history Mr. EDITOR :- Can you inform me, through of her transition state, is written in a few words the columns of your paper, of some good way As she revelled in boundless wealth, indolence came of making vinegar without the use of cider? upon her as an army with banners; her fruitful fields became a prey to noxious weeds, her workshops were The method out West here, is to sweeten the deserted, ignorance pressed hard upon her, superstiwater sufficiently with molasses and sour it tion and bigotry followed in her train, and daring

tried to make vinegar,) and now seek for more country, is based upon the industry and intelligence of her citizens. What has given to New England her unparallelled prosperity in virtue, intelligence, SUBSCRIBER. and enterprize? What has given us our world-wide fame, for all that can make life desirable? What Note. Our friend must have used poor molasses or bad whiskey. Vinegar, or in other words, acetic acid, is derived from a change stitutions? Under the good hand of our God, it is

the juices of many vegetables are found good. It is not the toil that has reared the palaces of material to make it from by means of fermentation. The juices of apples, grapes, currents, with our unbroken forests, and caused unnumbered elder berries, pears, peaches, &c. &c., will all free and happy homes, to sparkle in the firmament yield good vinegar. Probably there was not of our country's glory, even as the stars sparkle in

our friend used, to yield the acetic acid by the of toil! How pure and ennobling are the metives forth to labor for the objects of his affection. He We know a man who makes good pickles by goes not to prey upon the toil of others, but to profuture. He goes, not merely to change the equilifor the present and the future. He covets not that We often find at the shops what is called which is, but seeks that which is not. He ventures he heholds his fields already white to the harvest or views the luxuriant growth that waves in careless THE LABORER AND THE WARRIOR. beauty around him, or whether he casts his bread upon the furrowed field, to be gathered up after many days, or whether he gazes with reverential awe, upon the bow set in the heavens, to declare that seed time and harvest shall not fail.

He who is engaged in productive labor, whether it be to till the soil, to feed the flock, to fashion implements for comfort or convenience, to construct the dwellings that shield us from "the peltings of the pitiless storm," to prepare the fabrics for our apparel, or to give form and comeliness to the same, is a benefactor to mankind. He enriches the world by the fruit of his labor.

Among the productive, time-honored, and useful employments of men, no calling is more conducive to human happiness than agriculture, and none can better secure the permanent prosperity of our nation, Yea, in this respect it is unequalled.

Young man, ere you forsake this employment, pause and reflect. Does the ardor of patriotism, a pure and holy love for your country, animate your breast? Here, in this sacred calling, you may serve that country. Does a wider benevolence reign within your heart? Does a noble generous love for mankind incite you to action? Here, in this sacred calling, you may labor to elevate your race.

I have spoken of agriculture as a sacred calling. It was the employment of our first parents in their primeval state of purity; no other temporal calling has been directly instituted by the author of our existence. Truly "God hath made made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." Agriculture is the basis of every other secular em-

ployment. This is the root and trunk of every prosperous and well regulated community; while other callings are but the branches which draw their nourishment from their parent stock. The winds of heaven may remove one branch after another, and In reply to a friend's inquiries about the care leave the roof unscathed, but if the root be injured sheep in winter—we give the annexed, from the branches suffer with it, and if that perishes, all basis upon which rests the great superstructure o mechanic arts, manufactures, and commerce.

herefore, if you have not one already, build a orable than the burthen which rests upon it? Shall hed of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the we not, in a word, call that profession most honorable

The kings, and awful fathers of mankind; And some, with whom compared your insect tribes Are but the beings of a summer's day, Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm Of mighty war; then, with unwearied hand, The plough, and greatly independent lived." Citizens of Aroostook County, most heartily do I

congratulate you upon the fertility of your soil, upon the various resources you enjoy, upon your past su For convenience of feeding grain or roots a cess, and upon your future prospects. In comparing rough ranging round the shed should be provid- this with other portions of New England, I have no The sheep should have salt always accessi- desire to exalt one or degrade the other. I wish to ble to them. The best plan to secure this would correct the erroneous views which exist in reference be to have a trough in which rock-salt should be to this favored portion of our State, and to remind onstantly kept. The sheep should have access places, that with cheerful hearts, and willing hands, you may meet the unfinished task that lies before

roots, say twice or thrice a week, are conducive have a wide spreading country, neither mountainous to health-potatoes, or rutabaga, or common nor hilly, with a surface generally undulating, interturnips, will answer. Water should be given to spersed here and there with a narrow swamp of everthe sheep twice a day, to wit, in the morning verdant codar, not unfrequently diversified with the and in the exemple? nd in the evening."

Sheep can be kept housed during the winter,

an uncommon uniformity in the productive power on uncommon uniformity in the productive power of the control of the cont ed valley is similar in its general aspect, so also is there ltogether, to advantage-by a little extra care, the soil. And without the fear of contradiction, as above-letting them out in fine weather for assert that it is more fertile than any other county in New England. The reports of this society show See that your stock is provided with a good capable of producing forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and of oats more than one hundred. The other

abundance, with the single exception of Indian corn. high state of cultivation "will not pay." Neither abundant, the products of the dairy are much in-Even with this, many have met with fair success, would I recommend to Aroostook farmers so high a eighty bushels to the acre. But whether corn will vicinity of cities. But I would recommend a culture ever be, with us, a safe and profitable crop is in my that will not impoverish our soil, and compel us to naturally abundant, and of superior quality, has skeleton of his once spirited and noble steed. never suffered from that mysterious blight, the pota- I would recommend a culture of your extensive

njured by this fell destroyer. lent roots. Various kinds of turnips, beets, and car- privations rots, have been no mean agents in augmenting the I would urge upon you a policy that will lead to a armer's wealth.

cultivation. lvantage of Southern New England; yet with "Then shall they beat their swords into ploughshares, judicious management, the cereal grains, with a and their spears into pruning hooks."

verty to a competence, or increased the wealth to our present condition.

they at first possessed. I was bred in a new country, and have ever delighted in tracing the early history land is generally well managed. I would only sug-

from the solid wood, for in that family a pail is a the addition of an alkali. by day the frequent visitor brings some little deli- soil porous to a greater depth, and con

death severs the thread of life.

But why dwell I upon trials and privations? These the use of the plough. primitive soil, but this state of things cannot long thawing of snow upon its surface, will have abs agmented labors of your husbandmen. The grounds this opinion to be tested by experiments.

in return to their former fruitfulness. o continue it in that state with the least expense, is the fall. Could farmers be persuaded not to pasture the height of agricultural skill. How this can be their mowing land; I doubt not, that enough might be efected is an important enquiry to every farmer. On saved in this county to support a good school to tances, the answers must be exceedingly various. I year.

ortant and difficult problem. gradually increased by the return of its own products.

To attain this desideratum, it is not sufficient for the for fattening stock. In no instance have I ever no portion of his mowing land becomes exhausted by continued cropping; and he should cultivate with the plough, no more than he is able to enrich by the and of fertilizers. An abundance of these may be secured by the farmer from decaying vegetables, together with the judicious management of his stock. His barn should be so constructed, that his threshing floor and stable, at least, will be eight or ten feet floor and stable, at least, will be eight or ten feet

The basement story being well supplied with muck

And yet again upon a closely fed pasture, herds-

ne growing forty, some fifty, some sixty, and some state of cultivation as is found profitable in the opinion a matter of uncertainty. The potato crop, tamper with it as one who urges forward the moping

rot, as it has in other portions of our State and farms, which will eventually warrant a division and ountry. As yet, compared with other portions of the subdivision, so that when your sons, who have borne potato-growing world, we have escaped almost un- with you the heat and burthen of the day, shall attain to manhood, you will not be compelled to say Our soil almost free from stone, and easy of culti- to them: go, my sons, from this loved spot, endeared tion, is well adapted to the culture of other escu- to you by the remembrance of hardships, toil and

progressive standard, in all that pertains to the em-The hay and grazing crop, the chief production of ployment you have chosen. It is a calling that has New England, that from which nine-tenths of all her always been lucrative in proportion to the attention agriculturists derive their greatest profits, is not it has received; that has always been venerated by the more partial to any portion of the Eastern States, better portion of mankind, a calling that has always unless it has been pampered by a higher state of tended to virtue, one that has been seized upon by the pen of inspiration, to shadow forth the reign of In our northern climate we do not expect every righteousness, purity, and peace upon the earth.

ingle exception, do not fail to reward the laborer's Many have given directions as to the general oil. If we are more exposed to untimely frosts, management of farms, but these have been so difwe are more secure from the intrusion of the insect ferent in their tener that they have produced but tribes, and the drought of summer; and hence, with little effect upon community. Some have contended roper care, I consider a crop in North Aroostook, as for a rotation of crops, while others have been rtain as in any portion of the Eastern, or Northern equally realous, in recommending the same crop for

many successive years. But let us turn from the natural resources of "Some have plead for the general introduction of e country, and inquire what has been done by the mineral fertilizers to supercede those in more comirst settlers of this infant community. When I re- mon use. Others have set at nought the mineral fleet, that within the last ten or twelve years, nearly kingdom, believing that it afforded nothing but unill of them, with little or no property, have settled natural stimulants, and was therefore werse than on lands covered by a dense forest, and that by nothing. While views so diverse are known to exist he unremitting toil of their own unaided hands, among learned and experienced agriculturists, it may they have sustained families they loved, changed the appear assuming for me to venture opinions upon vilderness to a fruitful field, erected commedious such a theme; nevertheless, the importance of the dwellings, and built giant barns wherein to stow subject is a sufficient apology for making a few their bounteous harvest, I venerate the self-denying general remarks. I will endeavor to keep within the erprize, that enabled them to overcome the obsta- bounds of moderation, and not venture upon mere cles inseparably connected with the settlement of a theory unsustained by facts. In short, I would base ew country. This may seem like an overdrawn theory upon facts, experiments upon theory, and ture, yet it is the brief history of the mass, and practice upon the happy concurrence of the two; not of a few, as many who are now present can bear leaving others not only at liberty to differ, but e witness. In this region few indeed are the men earnestly desiring that every one would investigate who have given their energies to agricultural pur- for himself. With these preliminary remarks, I will it has not. Grass is also found to be more uniform its for eight or ten years, and have not risen from make & few suggestions which I trust will be adapted

the different communities in which I have resided, gest the seed be sown in due season, and the land but I have never before met with an instance, where thoroughly harrowed. Extra harrowing has more to so little wealth was brought into a country by the do with the crop, than farmers generally imagine. first settlers, or where so large a portion of them By extra harrowing the vegetable mould, formed have, so soon, secured for themselves, such a desirable from fallen leaves, is more thoroughly mixed with the less productive portions of the soil, and therefore But think not that these blessings have been ob- drought does not so soon deprive the grain of its tained without privations and toil. I love to turn advantages, as when it is suffered to remain upon the back the wheels of time, and gaze upon this valley surface. If the surface of the ground becomes dry, when only here and there an opening was to be seen it is obvious, that the grain can draw no further our primitive forests. As the vision opens before nourishment from it until it is again moistened; and me, I seek not thrilling incidents, nor hair breadth this lack of nutriment prevents the grain from being for sugar making, in a region where the sap must be escapes from the most ferocious of wild beasts. I perfected, or, as we commonly express it, from being love to dwell upon the realities of every day life. well filled. The soil is also loosened to a greater Here, I perceive two men, guided for miles by a depth, and hence the extremes of wet and dry do not spotted line, cheerfully bearing to their wild homes, so soon effect the crop. Perhaps I ought to remark, the half barrel of pork, that had cost them twenty in reference to the first crop, that if the ashes of the lays of toil. Here, I behold a man bowed by the log heaps have not been carried to land where they weight of his burden, as he leaves a beautiful river, are more needed, they should be spread, and so far and penetrates the dark forest. For two successive as practicable, where there has been little or no fire days has he travelled, by land and water, that he Ashes promote vegetation by aiding in the decompomight get the precious grain, the first fruits of his sition of vegetable matter found in the soil, and by own soil, crushed and restored to his expectant imparting an element that is a constituent part of all family. For four miles must be yet wend his way plants. They restore to lands, long cultivated, along the uneven foot path, ere he reaches the abode something of their primitive qualities; hence, by of his loved ones. Yonder the cooling beverage is their aid, an abundant crop of wheat is often raised borne from the limpid spring, in a rude vessel bewn upon land that would not have produced it without

luxury they do not enjoy. In that opening resides The second crop, under ordinary circumstances a toil worn family that has subsisted for weeks upon should follow the plough, and with it clover or grass statoes seasoned only with salt. In yonder house, should be sown. If more than two crops are taken disease, slow and lingering, has laid her hand upon from the soil before seeding to grass, its productiveone of the inmates. The walls of that small dwell- ness is materially diminished. If land is ploughed ing are hung with blankets, brought, one by each before seeding to grass, its productiveness is rendered mpathizing neighbor, lest the breath of heaven more enduring, and the knolls, formed by trees should fall too rudely upon the patient sufferer, as having been turned out by the roots, are less likely she rests upon her couch of straw; by turns each to become covered with moss. Its productiveness is neighbor watches through the silent hours of night; more enduring, first, because the plough renders the eacy, or, with stifled breath, inquires each symptom grass crop suffers less from the droughts of summer, of the feeble invalid. All is in vain, relentless and is therefore kept in a more healthy and thriving condition; and second, because, where land has Each neighboring matron brings, unasked, from her been covered with trees for centuries, and the vegewn scanty stores, such things as are meet to enrobe table mould constantly increasing, nearly all its prothe pale form for the grave. An unstained coffin of ductive power lies near the surface, and at the comindiferent workmanship, receives the relict, a prayer mand of the first crops; and hence it becomes exis offered by a pious neighbor, and the solemnities hausted much sooner, than where the vegetable mould is more thoroughly mixed with the soil, by

are common in every new formed community; with Land subjected to the scythe, whether to obtain on, fellow citizens, that day is past; the fruits of hay or seed, should not be left without care. Where your labors are to be seen on every side, and want it can conveniently be done, top dressing will genewith measured step, is rapidly fleeing from your rally be profitable expenditure. In this region, I borders. The remembrance of former days will would apply it upon the first snows of winter, and enable us to contrast the present with the past, and the succeeding ones will secure it from the wasting furnish bright anticipations of a prosperous future, effects of winds, and before its exposure in the Thus far we have drawn most of our products from spring, the soil rendered porous by the continual continue, for the day is not far distant when most of most of its free properties, so that there will be but you must materially change your agricultural a trifling loss from wind or rain. Muck taken from The forests that have long added fertility to our swamps, and applied during the dry season, will, our soil, are rapidly waning before the constant and I think, prove a profitable outlay of labor. I leave

that have yielded successive crops, and already Mowing lands should be grazed neither in the ome exhausted by the continued tax laid upon spring nor in the fall, after the ground is softened by their productive powers, must be broken up with the heavy rains, and the less it is grazed at other times plough, and replenished by fertilizers before they the better. So important do I consider this suggestion, that I would again say to the farmer, suffer your To render a warn and barren soil productive, and mowings, on no account, to be pastured in the spring or late in different soils, and under every changing circum- every one hundred inhabitants, for six months in the

have not the vanity to attempt an answer to this imortant and difficult problem.

Yet, science and experience have developed some dairy, of stock-raising, and of wool growing depends ets, from which we may safely draw many practical mainly upon the pasture. The direction with which onclusions. Of these I lay it down as an incontro- I would begin and end, is simply this: Pasture lands vertible truth, that the fertility of our soil may be should not be over-stocked. I am aware that it is often farmer, simply to restore his various crops to the known this verified, except where sheep have been soil, in one form or another, but he should see that kept so short, that they have acquired the continued cropping; and he should cultivate with the grass, to the great detriment of the pasture plough, no more than he is able to enrich by the aid for succeeding years. Overstocking always proves that usually precede our deep snows.

from the low grounds, or with some other absorbent, furnishes a shelter for cattle, and becomes the receptacle of daily deposits from the stable, and in the invited appearance of white clover, a hardy plant spring it will be found to contain a mass of vegetable of small but crowded growth, our pastures would denutriment, that has not been exposed to drenching generate, and become a prey to moss, weeds, and rains, and thus suffered "to waste its richness on the brambles. If you can avoid it, do not turn you stock into the pasture that is to be your main de-As the country becomes thickly settled, other fer- pendence; until the feed is abundant, and do not suffer tilizers will no doubt be extensively used. It will it to be diminished by your cattle, until the drought

cercal grains are also produced in a corresponding perhaps be said, that wild land is so abundant, that a ! of summer is considerably advanced. Where feed is creased, and of a superior quality. Stock, designed for fattening, will approximate to the desired condition, beasts of labor will be fit for service, and store cattle will be prepared to meet the severity and desolation of winter.

It is desirable that cattle should have access to the

basement story of a barn, or some similar structure,

that will alike screen them from cold rains, from the burning heat of the sun, and from the annoyance of the blood thirsty fly. A pasture furnished with such a shelter, and well supplied with food and water, is n elysian field to our grazing quadrupeds.

I have little cause to speak of renevating grazing lands, for a pasture in Aroustock County that cannot be ploughed is the exception, and not the general

ur fields from most of the forest roots, we shall naturally resort to the use of the plough, for the two old purpose of renovating the soil and raising grain. This is a work that should be done no faster than the land can be so enriched as to seeme both of these desirable objects. If your stock of fertilizers, after having taken sufficient pains to increase them, is too mall to admit of summer fallowing as much as you desire, I would advise you to sow clover upon your fallow grounds, wherever you cannot enrich them in the usual manner, and when the crop is grown turn it

under with the plough. The German population of Ohio have been abundantly successful in this mode of cultivation. Their practice is briefly this: first, a crop of clover is raised and turned under to enrich the soil, and then a crop of grain is gathered into the garner. Thus they conie, year after year, to restore every alternate grop to the generous soil.

Sward lands, once broken with the plough, should not again be seeded until the soil has been thoroughly ulverized, enriched, and its surface rendered smooth

When the field, thus cultivated, again requires the use of the plough, let the furrow be of liberal depth, followed by the subsoil plough, and you will have the basis of a deep, productive, and enduring soil. The land is thus rendered porous to so great a depth that it readily absorbs the extra moisture of spring, and as readily gives it out again as the crop demands Experiments have shown that grain is better filled where the subsoil plough has been used, than where and abundant in its growth, whether the season be

Fruit growing is a theme that I cannot pass by in silence. Already a deep and growing interest is felt upon this subject; but, as yet, experiments do not varrant extensive outlays in securing the finest varieties that can be found in our markets. The hardier varieties of apples, pears, plums, &c., can no don't be profitably raised in this region. Most heartily do I commend those who are zealously engaged in this

enterprise. I would also call attention to the cultivation of the sugar maple. Its properties are generally well understood. While labor bears its present high price, I would not recommend expensive outlays to prepare deep, and where the transition from winter to spring

and uncertain. As an ornamental tree, the sugar maple has no equal, and I would heartily rejoice to see every highway in this county lined on either side with a row of this beautiful and hardy tree. May not an impulse be given to this work, by every man's building over against his own house, as did the Israelites when they rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem. This tree should be transplanted in the spring, just as the buds have burst their envelopes, and it will suffer but little

I consider agriculture the most dignified and honorable of secular employments, yet I would not undervalue the labors of the mechanic. His skill and inventive powers are essential to the well being of society; and most gladly would I encourage him in his progressive course. As community gradually becomes affluent, the skill of the mechanic will more frequently be called into requisition; and it should ever be his high aim to keep pace with the improvements of the age, and be able to compete with the most skilful of his craft.

Ladies, it is with emotions of pleasure that I address you upon this occasion. I love to reflect that woman, with all her graceful beauty, all her native refinement, with her exquisite sensitiveness, her delicate taste, ber quick sense of propriety, her unaffect ed modesty, her easy deportment, her fine susceptibilities, her forgiving spirit, her deep sympathy, and her undying affection, whether manifested toward suffering humanity, or claimed by the ties of kindred, or concentrated in the sacred passion of love, was created man's reasonable companion; or, as it is beautifully expressed in the original Hebrew of the sacred oracles, "A helper meet for him." It is yours to cheer him on as he treads the rug-

ged paths of life, to share alike his joy and his grief, his pleasures and his sorrows, to soothe his anxious cares, and to render home the abode of peace where his roving affections will center. Let me remind you that domestic bliss is a plant of tender growth. It is yours to water with the gentle dews of affection, and to enliven it with the smile of cheerful content. It is yours also to guard it from the rude arises from the toils, the cares, or ills of life, it is yours with the voice of cheerfulness, and the smile of undissembled affection, to allay the gathering storm. It is yours to throw around your homes a thousand little endearments. But you have not been unmindful of this high trust, as is evident from your success in the products of the dairy, and in the

nanufacture of useful and fancy articles which have

been exhibited at this fair. In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the cultivation of flowers. They are among the thousand little endearments that have rendered home, "sweet home," the most delightful spot on earth. The works of art will please in their fixed forms, but the ever changing plant is constantly assuming some new and varied aspect of beauty, unequaled by all the studied art of skilful hands. Flowers are a relief to the troubled mind, a medicine to the man who is sick at heart. Bear to the room of sickness a boquet of flowers, and the pale invalid puts on a smile, and

blesses you for the boon. Go to the weeping mother, and place upon the breast of her lifeless infant, an opening rose, and her grief will flow more calmly in its deep channels at

the sight of the emblem. If it is yours to train a soul immortal, attempt it not without the aid of flowers. Have you a daughter? Let the unassuming flower leave its impress upon her eart; a delicacy of thought, a chaste and elevated

Have you a son? Let his infant mind receive intruction from the flowers of the field, that he may grow up uncontaminated with the ills of life, a comfort to your declining years, and a staff to belples

Are you in the morning of life, just entering upon maturer years, with a hand and heart free as lambi ent air? Trust not the smile of that man who sees no beauty in the simple fower; "For man may smile, and smile, and be a villato."

Chopped feed is highly recommended by those

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1853

DR. SMITH'S LECTURE. Dr. J. V. C. Smith of Boston, Editor of th Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, gave a lecture before the Winthrop Lyceum, on Friday

The subject was Turkey and its institution The doctor has recently travelled in that coun try, and he gave, in an easy familiar way, very interesting description of the manners an customs of the people, their government, their religious belief, and ceremonies, their schools and their domestic relations. In regard to the latter, he observed that Mahomet found the custom of having a plurality of wives, when he promulgated his religious faith, and engrafted it into his creed. To this, more than to any thing else, he attributes the long continuance and spread of the doctrine.

He then alluded to the rise and growing strength and influence of Mormonism, in the very midst of the United States, surrounded by all the religious, intellectual and scientific light of the present century, and yet based in part on this same sensual principle of a plurality of

To this sensual character of Jo. Smith creed, the doctor attributes the spread of this sect, and predicted that it would continue, and as it already defied the arm of the government, it would ultimately give is greater trouble The country around the Black Sea, he described as being exceedingly beautiful, but very sparse ly inhabited. Yet, he predicted that it would at some future day, be the centre of great com merce, and become densely populated. The Black Sea is deep with gold shores, and communicate with rich countries on every side, and it required only a change of government from the presen despotic system, to one in which property would be secure, to bring this desirable part of the world, into a condition that would rival almost any section of equal extent. The doctor eviden ly travelled over that country with all his Yankee faculties about him, and there were probably few objects worth seeing that he did not ex-

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE LADY'S ALMANAC FOR 1854. This is the title of a perfect little gem of a book for the ladies, just issued by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. In addition to the usual time tables, this work contains poetry, biographical sketches of several distinguished women, with their portraits, directions for taking care of plants, a list of American female writers, a large number of useful receipts, and many other things which we have not space to enumerate. It should be on every lady's table. The neatness of the typographical part of the work reflects a good deal of credit on the printers, Mesers. Damrell & Moore. It may be had at any of the book-

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. The January number of this work is already on hand, and is a decided improvement on the last volume. The engrav ings are good, and the contributions readable We have no room for further notice this week, but we shall soon give our readers a taste of the contents, and let them judge for themselves.

PARLOR MAGAZINE. This is a western work. published in Cincinnati, by Jethro Jackson, at \$2,00 per annum. We see by the last number that Bickley's Review has been connected with it, and that the work will be enlarged the coming year. We are glad that this attempt to elevate and improve the literature of the West is meeting with an encouraging support.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

Do you want any? We have received a cir cular from George E. Waring, of Westchester County, N. Y., who is engaged in giving lectures on the subject of agriculture and horticulture. He proposes to visit Maine during the winter Should any of our agricultural friends feel disposed to have a short course of lectures. he could be obtained to deliver them on reason able terms. To those neighborhoods who may form Farmer's Clubs for mutual improvement it would be a good opportunity to obtain a lec turer, to give additional interest to their meet-

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JONAS CHICKERING. OUR readers will be sorry to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Jonas Chickering, the celebrated piano forte manufacturer of Boston. The Traveller of Friday evening last, says :-

"Mr. Jonas Chickering, the well known ex-tensive piano forte manufacturer, was attacked last evening, while at the house of a friend with apoplexy. He was immediately taken to his residence in Boylston street, where Doctors Lewis and Gay were in attendance, but he died in half an hour. Mr. Chickering was so univer sally known and beloved, that the announce ment of his death gave rise to a universal ex

pression of regret and sorrow.

Mr. Chickering was sixty-seven years of age.

He was President of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and was also connected with many other Charitable Societies. The number of hands employed by him was very large, and at the time of his sudden death he was prosecutive in the connected management of the sudden death he was prosecutive in the connected management of the sudden death he was prosecutive in the sudden death d ory on the Back Bay Lands. On the day of the marriage of his son, Nov. 28, he had a slight apopolectic attack, from which, however, he speedily recovered. He leaves behind him four children."

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. W. find the following telegraphic despatch in the Boston papers, under date of December 7. The question of annexation will probably be brought up before the present session of Congress. The despatch says :

Mr. Lyons, the Independent member of Congress from New York, has a memorial from the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, asking for the admission of their island into the Union. Messrs. Severance and Allen, our late Com-missioner and Consul, are also strongly urging

FRANKLIN House. Our neighbor Philbroo has recently fitted up this convenient house in good style, and stands ready to make travelers who may call on him not only welcome but comfortable. His rooms are warm, and his larder supplied with the best of the market.

DISCONTINUED. We are sorry to perceive that the publisher of the Bath Mirror has discontinued the publication of the daily. We hope it will be stopped only for a time, and that Bro. Haines may meet with the pecuniary reward that his labors merit.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. The Fountain and Jour nal comes to us this week from Portland, having been purchased from Messrs. Morrell & Heath by an association of gentlemen in Portland. It will be edited by Rev. B. D. Peck.

and then sell the coal, in the shape of coke, for seventy-five cents a harrel!

poned the appointed day for Thanksgiving one of the railroads which run through that place.

It seems that the trouble is not a new one, and that the attempt to change the gauge was again that the attempt to change the gauge was again A similar case of postponement occurred in made on Thursday, 8th, with the following re Newbury, N. H., soon after the settlement of sult as announced by telegraph :that town; first because they did not hear of "Erie, Pa., Dec. 7, 9 A. M. The Railron

Schools in Ohio. Ohio has 12,000 school districts and 36,000 school directors. There are

(N. H.) Mirror we learn that a serious accident occurred at the Print Works in that city Wednesdepot, unable to pass.

Third Despatch, 2 P. M. The work of dedreadfully bruised and mangled by the fall but engaged by the Railroad Campany to take dow will probably recover.

ngly stylish turnouts now to be seen about San Francisco. The horses are brought over the plains and the carriages are imported from New

week before last stabbed to the heart a white that he would sign a petition of the citizens of man who was directing his arrest, and when Eric, asking for an injunction against the Eric pursued threw himself among the machinery of and Cleveland Railroads, and that the Supreme

Accident. The Machias Union states that, as Mrs. Reynolds of Centerville, was going from home in company with her eldest daughter, a Miss of 18, to Columbia, with a horse and wagon, from some cause the shafts became disarranged, frightening the horse, who ran at the top of his speed, throwing both of the ladies with violence on the frozen ground, injuring both very much, the daughter seriously, her face and head being much bruised by the fall. much bruised by the fall.

week 1832 heavy hogs were slaughtered at the showing the cause of all this trouble and excite-Cincinnati Slaughter House in 9 hours, by one ment :set of hands. This is an average of nearly 34 "It appears that that the gauge or distar hogs per minute.

The receipts for the first fiscal quarter of 1854 were \$21,942,892 56, and the expenditures for the same quarter \$15,081,383 70.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year

year are \$63,147,981 03.

The estimated resources for 1854 are \$66,266,604 62; expenditures \$51,060,277 12. Leavof the arrangement and tasteful disposition of

266,60462; expenditures \$51,060,277 12. Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1855, of \$15,206,327 50.

A table accompanies the report, giving a list of articles of foreign import which it is proposed to add to the free list, for the purpose of reducing the revenue. These articles yielded last year eight millions of revenue. This table, however, and other tables mentioned in the revenue have not been received.

port, have not been received.

Mr. Guthrie proposes to arrange the articles now paying duty in two classes, one to pay 100 per cent and the other 25 per cent. This, he thinks, will give much less trouble in collecting the will be revenue. He suggests a specific duty on iron, and that salt be made free and the fishing bounty repealed, leaving "that branch of industry to the fair competition which causes other mara-

mitters - In an doubt the extensively cased. In will to be disamened by your conference the conference who have not it to their restrict.

GATHERED NEWS FRACHENTS, &c.

Russian Expedition to Japan. The Tribune publishes the report of the Commander of the Russian Expedition, sent to Japan in 1852. The expedition consisted of a single ship, the Prince Menchikoff, Capt. Linderberg. The Captain was sent out to interchange civilities and restore a number of Japanese ship-wrecked on the Russian coast. The Captain states that he was politely received, but jealously watched by the Japanese officials, and was not allowed to land the poor fellows he had brought with him.

Same Mill Burnt. We learn from the Calais Advertiser, that a saw-mill belonging to Mr. Theodore Emerson of Medybemps, was burnt down a few nights ago. Loss \$1000. Insured for \$300. It was the work of an incendiary.

down a few nights ago. Lose \$1000. Insured for \$300. It was the work of an incendiary. A young man by the name of Josiah Burden, of that place, has been arrested and examined before Justice Smith, who bound him over for trial at the next court to be held at Machias.

Singular Accident. Dr. Ainsworth, who resides at No. 28 Somerset St., Boston, had his arm broken on Tuesday, in rather a singular manner. He was reclining on a couch with a book in one hand, when the ringing of the door.

The cheap postage system creates an actual of the court in the residual of the court in the past year, commencing July, 1, 1852, 1,898 Post-Offices were established; 479 were discontinued; and there were appointed to office during the said year, besides the 1,898 Postmasters to the newly established offices aforesaid, 3,000; 850 upon resignation, 225 on death, 182 by change of site, 91 where the Postmasters had moved away, and 2,321 on the removal of prior incumbents; being 8,567 Postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1853.

The cheap postage system creates an actual

manner. He was reclining on a couch with a book in one hand, when the ringing of the door bell suddenly aroused him, and in attempting to arise, he broke his arm short off between the elbow and shoulder.

Profitable operation. The Gas Company of New Orleans city purchase their coal at thirtyeight cents a barrel, manufacture gas out of it, which they sell at four dollars a thousand feet, and then sell the coal, in the shape of coke, for

RAILROAD TROUBLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postponing Thanksgiving. The people of Colchester, Ct., in town meeting in 1705, post. Erie, Pa., with regard to changing the gauge The telegraph reports serious difficulties a

that town; first because they did not hear of the appointment in time, and also because there the appointment in time, and also because there was a short supply of molasses.

Company have commenced opening the guage at the State line this morning. A cannon has just been fired, to call out the citizens, to tear down

838,000 youths between the ages of four years and twenty-one, of whom 830,000 depend on the common schools for their education.

Accident in Manchester. From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror we learn that a serious scoident the mob.

day morning. As a number of men were at work molishing the bridges proceeds. The bridge across French and State streets has been torn hammering and removing an arch roof of a part of the old building, the arch gave way and two of the workmen, named Andrew J. Roe and Wm. J. Keth, were precipitated a distance some twenty feet with the falling mass. Both of them were side. Police officer Fergurson, who had been taken around the city, to connect with the line on the other side. Police officer Fergurson, who had been taken around the city to connect with the line on the other side. the names of the rioters, was taken before the Expensive Riding. There are some exceed- Police Magistrate, and made to give bail to keep the peace.

A despatch dated at Buffalo, Dec. 8th

York, at an expense of \$400 for freight alone. It costs \$300 a month to keep a pair of horses in the Pacific metropolis. Hackney carriages are 30 in number, and the regular charge \$5 an hour.

Horrible Tragedy. A runaway slave at Natchez

Wilast evening the citizens of Harbor Creek held a meeting, at which they resolved to take up the track of the Eric and Northeast Railroad, where it crosses the highway, about a mile and a half from that place. At two o'clock yesterday, reliable information was received from the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to the effect has be rould sign a patition of the citizens of a mill by which he was instantly torn to pieces.

Court, at his request would issue a writ on Monday next when the cars will be prevented from

In this connection the following from the N. Going into the pork business. One day last Y. Courier and Enquirer will be interesting, as

between the rails of the track on the Hudson River Railroad from New York to Albany and hogs per minute.

A Big Eagle. The Belfast Signal states that a few days since, as M. B. Sylvester of Lincolnville, was going to market with a load of beef, he fell in with a large eagle, measuring 7 feet 3 inches across the wings. Mr. Eagle seemed disposed to stand his ground and fight, whereupon Mr. Sylvester with his goad stick succeeded in capturing him and taking him along to market.

Between the rails of the track on the Hudson River Railroad from New York to Albany and Troy, and on the New York to Albany and Troy along the same as that on most of the railroad from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, is the same as that on most of the railroad from New York to Albany and Troy, and on the New York to Albany and Troy, and on the New York to Albany and Troy, and on the New York to Albany and Troy to Buffalo, is the same as that on most of the railroads in New England, viz., 4 feet 8½ inches. From Buffalo, the rails are laid through the rails are laid through the rails are laid through the railroad from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, is the same as that on most of the railroads in New England, viz., 4 feet 8½ inches. From Buffalo, the rails are laid through the rails are l

REPORTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Owing to the length of these documents, it is impossible for us to give our readers any thing more than a synopsis of them. We present them this week with the abstracts of the reports of the Treasurer and Postmaster General. The others we shall give next week.

Propose of the Treasurer and Postmaster General. The others we shall give next week.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Such change is made, it is necessary to make three breaks, first at Erie from 4 10 to 6; next, Has come to hand, in a pamphlet form. The at the Pennsylvania and New York line from 6 actual receipts for the fiscal year ending June back to 4 10; and third at Buffalo from 4 10 to actual receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were \$61,337,374 40, over four millions less than the estimate; but the balance in the treasury July 1, 1852, was \$14,632,136 The citizens of Eric are imposing a tax upon 37, making the total sum for the service of 1853, \$75,969,710 77. The expenditures of the year were \$54,026,818 21.

the same quarter \$15,081,383 70.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, are \$57,251,283 16, and the appropriations liable to be expended in that

THE STATE HOUSE. In our notice of the limit mination of this building, last week, the compositor changed the name of the person who manufactured the fixings. It should have been manufactured the fixings. THE STATE HOUSE. In our notice of the ille

JUSTUS SQUIRES CAUGHT AGAIN. Justus Squir A large number of clerks in the Department do not receive sufficient compensation for their support, and the Secretary asks Congress for an increase.

Secret inspectors of the customs and supernumerary officers of the revenue cutter service have been dismissed.

Light houses and lighted vessels, the new custom house the marine hospitals and content of their search snugly hid away in a straw object of their search snugly hid away in a straw object of their search snugly hid away in a straw object of their search snugly hid away in a straw custom house, the marine hospitals, and greater safety of life on board steamboats, are some
of the topics of the report, which is able and
thorough of the topics of the report, which is able and thorough.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. The whole number of Post Offices in the United States at the close of the last official year ending June 30, 1853, was 25,320. Of this number 255 footed. He was not quite so shrewd in keeping are of the highest class, the Postmasters of the control of the state of prison as in getting off.

30, 1853, was 25,320. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the Postmasters of which are appointed by the President.

The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were \$7,982,758. The gross revenue from all sources was \$5,940,724.

It appears from the foregoing statement that the gross revenue of the year ending June 30, 1853, fell short of the expenditures by the sum of \$2,042,031.

\$1,571,000 of this deficiency is supplied by the balance on the Auditor's books on July 1, 1852, and by the appropriations to supply deficiencies, amounting to upward of \$1,000,000, leaving \$646,000 to be provided by Congress for the service of the year ending June 30, 1853.

[Rockland Gazette.]

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill ceding to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in that State.

After the Message was read, the usual number of copies, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed; and also 10,000 additional copies.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The steamship Europa arrived at New York on Tuesday of last week. Her news is three copies, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed; and also 10,000 additional copies.

Mr Hamlin moved that the Senate go into executive days later.

Horse Mr Agreed to.

introduce a bill extending the time for paying duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Dean asked leave to offer a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant conduct in the Koszta affair, and requesting the President to cause to be made and presented to Capt. Ingraham a sword with suitable devices. Laid over.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the reception of the President's Message.

Quiet being restored the Clerk read the message, when Mr. Florence moved that it be referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union; and in addition to the usual number that 20,000 extracopies of the message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the members.

After sundary other propositions had been made this was adopted.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Senate. The Chair presented the Annual Report of the Chair presented the Annual Report of the Committee of the work of the Crair presented the Annual Report of the Chair presented the Ch

SENATE. The Chair presented the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and other reports, after which the Senate proceeded to the election of a

Chaplain.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of E. K. Garrison and others of the Oriental and Pacific Steam Navigation Company, praying for the establishment of a mail route between San Francisco and China, via

milroads.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a motion to change the rules of the Senate in respect to the number of members constituting standing committees.

The resolution official by Mr. Fish, for a select committee to inquire and report upon the mortality on board emigrant ships, was adopted.

Mr. Clayton's resolution calling on the President to communicate his plan for the enlargement and modification of the judicial system, was taken up and adopted.

When they still retain, and have fortified, is confirmed from Harmanstadt.

They retired without a battle. Some grand movement is in contemplation, which the passage of the Danube has in the meantime served to mask.

France has formally announced to Austria that if she gives refuge to the armed Russians retreating from the Turks, France will regard it as a declaration of war. After the presentation of petitions the Senate ad-

House. Mr. Armstrong was elected Public Print-

Main. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Various petitions were presented, and notices given. The House then proceeded to the election of

House. Mr. McMullen of Virginia gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution equalizing the pay of Congressmen. The Prince, according to the laws of that kingdom. The Duke Further proceedings were interrupted by the reception of the Senate resolutions respectful to the memory of the late Vice President, Hon. William R. King.

the exception of two girls, who were bruised in jumping out of windows. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous explosion of a camphene lamp. The old Walton House, a blank book factory, and George T. Cooledge & Brother's premises, are amongst the property destroyed. The Mansion House and Franklin Street Hotel were badly burned in their upper stories. The loss will probably exceed half a million dollars. Messrs. Harpers are said to be largely insured in city companies. The Russians are reported to be marching upon ty, not only on account of the immense value was therefore expected. of the property destroyed, but on account of the great number of work-people who are thrown out of employment at this inclement the control of the year.

The Turks were making considerable preparations to send succor to the Circassians.

A letter from St, Petersburg says that the Emperor of Russia is suffering from illness. season of the year.
A telegraphic despatch dated Dec. 11, says:—

quarters of a million dollars, of which about one half falls on Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who are, however, largely insured.

throwing a bridge across the Drina.

The Servians, greatly excited, had risen as one man to defend the frontier, and a conflict

[Boston Journal, 12th.

FEMALE CONVICTED OF MURDER. The Hun-Mrs. Elizabeth Harker, for poisoning her sister.

The evidence in the case, it is said, was very plain, and disclosed a fiendish transaction suffithat the woman poisoned her own sister, for the purpose of becoming her successor in the household! at a time, too, when she was verging on sixty years of age! The Judge sentenced her to be hung, and the public opinion is so much against her that probably no effort will be made to have her reprieved. In the early part of the trial the prisoner seemed but little affected by her awful situation; but as proof after proof was elicited, fastening the guilt unmistakably upon her, tears and sobs added not a little to the painful embarrassing duties of the Court and counsel, and the solemnity of the scene.

The Orleanists are busy; they talk of a fusion of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon family. No importance is attached to the affair.

PORTUGAL. The death of the Queen and infant, as per Humboldt, is confirmed. King

in State street for \$30,000, equally divided be-tween the Neptune, American, and Boylston of-ed for April 24th. No further indications re-

tween the Neptune, American, and Boylston of fices. Portions of her cargo may also be insured in Boston, upon the open policies of importers. The Humboldt was a superior vessel of 2450 tons, built by Mr. Westervelt, of New York, and launched in 1850. She had double engines, with 96 inch cylinders. She cost when ready for sea \$560,000, was lately rated at 450,000, of which there is but a very small amount insured the Company being their own underwriters.

[Boston Journal, 8th.]

Interesting to Lumbermen. Chief Justice
Taney, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United
States for the Maryland district, delivered a decision during the November term, which is of great interest to lumbermen. The point was, as to whether a person who saves lumber drifting in a river, is entitled to salvage. The Chief in a river, is entitled to salvage. The Chief Institute of decided that any assistance rendered to Justice decided that any assistance rendered to rafts even when in danger of being broken or macy another chance for a treaty of pacification. swept down the river, is not a salvage service in the sense in which that word is used in the courts of admiralty; and that owners have the right to subject property which would ordinarily right to subject property which would ordinarily be liable to salvage, to risks necessarily contem-plated by them when they put it in a certain position and involved in that position; and that any interference with it while subject to the dangers thus risked by the owners, is at the peril of the persons so intermeddling.

SHOCKING CALAMITY. The dwelling house of SMOCKING CALAMITY. The dwelling house of a Mr. McAndrew, printer in the British American office, Woodstock, Upper Canada, took fire on Sunday morning, while the family were asleep, and before any of the individuals in the house were awake, the flames had taken possession of the upper part of the building and stair-case. Mr. McAndrew was first made aware of the services. session of the upper part of the building and stair-case. Mr. McAndrew was first made aware of the existence of the fire when the flames had burned into his bedroom; the smoke nearly suffocated his wife, rendering her quite helpless; the husband accordingly brought her to a window through which both of them made their egress, losing in the effort an infant child which was lost in the density of the smoke. The melancholy result of the conflagration, is the death of Mr. McAndrew's mother-in-law, his servant girl and infant child, all of whom were burned to a cinder.

Sunday. We give the following items of news:

Nothing had occurred along the Danube. A heavy snow and rain had set in.

There were rumors of an armistice, but doubtful.

Omar Pacha's conduct is sanctioned by his government, and the Sultan has sent him a present of a horse.

The allied fleets are at Beycos. The Turkish fleet had gone to the Black Sea to keep open the coast of Circassia.

House. Mr. Cobb gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill extending the time for paying duties Russian defeat, which are about equally bal-

STILL LATER AND IMPORTANT. The Turks bave

again re-crossed the Danube, and are said to have attacked Bralia and Golatz. [We suppose this latest despatch to mean. that after re-crossing the Danube to concentrate, they have again crossed the Principalities, and attacked the places above stated.]

attacked the places above stated.]

Mr. Gwin also introduced the Homestead bill and others referring to California affairs.

Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin gave notice of bills granting lands to Louisiana to aid in constructing which they still retain, and have fortified, is

LATER.-ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

The steamship Humboldt, from Bremen, put Mr. Walbridge presented a memorial from the merchants of New York, asking for increased mail facilities between the United States and the Spanish Main. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Various petitions were presented, and notices

given. The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

TRURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Senate. Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Senate to the death of Vice President King, and pronounced an eloquent culogy, and concluded by offering a sories of resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased.

12 miles from Halifax, near the mouth of the harbor, and will prove a total loss. She was full of water at last accounts. A portion of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state. The passengers were all safe.

Her news which is four days later, is as follows:—

ory of the deceased.

A telegraphic despatch via Paris, announces
Messrs. Everett and Cass followed, when the resoluthat Donna Maria Second de Gloria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th ult., at noon, in childbed. The King was immediately declared

Mr. Harris of Alabama delivered a glowing eulogy on the deceased, and was followed by six other members, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned until Monday.

The Irish grain markets were said to be slow-ly receding, and in some places there was a complete glut of provisions. The farmers were sending great quantities of potatoes to market, and a number of cargoes were being exported to Finaland.

Destruction of the Harpers' Establishment by Fire. The extensive printing and publishing establishment of the Messrs. Harpers, on Pearl and Cliff streets, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The establishment comprised seven buildings, five stories high, and gave any lowest teakers. stories high, and gave employment to about without interruption. The Turks continued to 600 persons, who had just returned from dinner, bold Kalafat and the villages around with 25,and are reported to have escaped injury, with 000 men. This corps was receiving reinforce-the exception of two girls, who were bruised in ments from Widden and Sophia. The state of

are said to be largely insured in city companies, who will be heavy loosers. Their stock of valuable stereotype plates is understood to be safe there. The latter were receiving strong reinin their vaults. The fire is a dreadful calamiforcements from Widdin, and an engagement

The Morning Chronicle in a despatch fro The fire yesterday destroyed in all sixteen buildings, and the entire loss is estimated at three-camp on the Servian frontier, and commenced

was expected.

STILL LATER.-ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on tington (Pa.) Banner, of Saturday, gives an account of the trial, conviction, and sentence of Friday last, with three days later news than

cient to make humanity shudder. It appears that the woman poisoned her own sister, for the GREAT BRITAIN. Several agrarian outrages

THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT. Our despatches Ferdinand has been sworn as Regent for his son from Halifax of to day, state that the tide ebbs Pedro 5th. The late ministry is retained. All and flows over the noble steamer Humbolt, and is quiet. Rumor already affiances the young there is no prospect of saving her. A portion of King, aged 17, to the King of Belgium's daugher cargo has already been rescued. She was ter, aged 14. The Miguelite bonds rose in Paris freighted with 450 tons of merchandise. The on the announcement of the Queen's death. The Transcript learns that the Humboldt is insured union of Spain and Portugal is again spoken of.

peace.

If we may believe the Austrian statem

strongest manner in the triangle between Kala-fat, Krajova, and Marocat, thus securing his communication between both banks, and having a base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia. A base of operations to act in Lesser Wallachia. At Constantinople the Turks are enthusiastic. A bulletin respecting their victories having been published, the population are eager as ever for war. It is considered an unpropitious time to expect a renewal of negotiations. The rumor of the persecution of Christians is totally false.

LATEST.-ARRIVALIOF THE ARCTIC. The steamship Arctic arrived at New York on Sunday. We give the following items of news:-

Nothing had occurred along the Danube. A

The Turks have repulsed the Russians five times from before the fortress of San Nicholas. No British news, except the reported treaty between Great Britain and France to guarantee the rights of Turkey, with the option of Austria and Prussia to join it.

Details of Chinese news are at hand. The Bebels, were everywhere triumphant. There

The San Francisco papers record more than the usual number of murders. The health of California was generally good, and the weather favorable.

In the markets the transactions were rather more brisk, but the prices of nearly all descriptions of produce ruded low.

The crops in California continued to yield well. Saxpawrun Isaarus. There is but little news of contened to yield well. Saxpawrun Isaarus. There is but little news of contened to yield well. Saxpawrun Isaarus. There is but little news of contened to yield well. Saxpawrun Isaarus. There is but little news of contened to yield well. Saxpawrun Isaarus. The sanal profit of the profi

shows about the city. [N. Y. Journal of Com.

A Mystery Solved. Mr. Lamprey, of North Hampton, on retiring to rest some time since, hung his coat, as was his custom, on the bed post. Next morning having occasion to examine his wallet, which was in his pocket, several bills and half of a \$5 were missing, for which he was unable to account, until a few days since Mrs. L., while heating her oven, discovered in the ash place a mouse nest. Thinking she would take a shovel full of coals and burn it, she saw what proved to be three one-dollar bills, one two-dollar bill, half of a five-dollar bill, and fragments of other bills, with four young mice wrapped up in the same.

[Portsmouth Messenger.

A New Patent Wheelbarrow A new wheelbarrow has been invented. Do not laugh, for it is a good invention. It is very wonderful it has not been thought of before. The wheel is placed under the centre, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.

Gen. Twiggs reached New Orleans a few days since, on his return from the Cherokee nation.

Gen. Twiggs reached New Orleans a few days since, on his return from the Cherokee nation. He reports the Indians as generally very quiet, no disturbance having occurred for some time.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

w-citizens of the Benate and House of Repr

Entires from becore the furthers of San Micholosis.

No British news, except the reported treaty between Great Britain and France to guarantee the rights of Turkey, with the option of Austria and Prussia to join it.

Details of Chinese news are at hand. There was more talk of a Tartar invassion.

We shall give further extracts from the news by this arrival in our next.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrivals of the steamers El Dorado and Daniel Webster at New Orleans, we have the following items of Californian news:—

There have been several fires in different portions of San Francisco since the departure of the last steamer, but the loss in each instance was not heavy. San Francisco, Sonora, Stockton, Downieville and Sacramento, have all suffered.

From the miners the news is highly encouraging, and the miners in many of the localities are doing better than ever. A massive lump of gold, weighing eleven pounds, has been found.

A brutal and disgusting prize fight had taken place in San Francisco—the combatants being John Carey and — Carrigan. There were thirty rounds fought, cach of which was severely contested. Carrigan was the victor. The purse was for \$1000 a side.

Nothing further has transpired regarding the Sonora expedition, and no further movements in that direction are reported.

An earthquake had occurred in Humboldt Bay, but no serious damage ensued.

The San Francisco papers record more than the usual number of murders. The health of California was generally good, and the weather favorable.

In the markets the transactions were rather favorable.

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In the markets of the dust reliable to guarantee with the sale of the subscience of the combination of a disturbing to the subscience of the com

comes heated in its passage, and pours out into the car through holes made in the casing about four inches from the floor. The consequence is that the cars are warmed uniformly, at the ends as well as near the store. If any dust and cituders pass down the air pipe, they probably fall down to the floor between the casing and the store; certainly none are perceived by the passage sengers.

PORT OFFICE FRADD. Wednesday morning our Postmater, Parkiter, detected a none-waste of the state of the passage of the state of the st

six millio dred and the mari been effect reasury, in the re market as country. The see duction o ouggested duce the list many into manu in the cot considerat You wi ury, also, present for the considerat You will ury, also, present for the considerat You will ury, also, present for the considerat You will ury, also, present for the subsiness singular seems of the considerat the comprovement, a this depart also to the pitals, custs assay offices by Congres of the Coast Among tant recount I am fully in a condition the magnitude of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the continuation of the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the continuation of the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and and the same put thousand, a that the custoff the depart and the same put thousand, and the same put thousand, and the same put the continuation of the depart and the custoff the continuation of the custoff the cu ingitances mi others, gui of others, gui of sufficient quence of the quence of the From the From the From the From the From the proof is, of a parent, and action relating public purchased under all cares; located undered and realized and fity-seven action relating action four hundred and fity-seven relating action re

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of the continent.

I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay
and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal
policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable
rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject among others, have been negotiated with
these governments, which will be submitted to the sensate at

these governments, which will be submitted to the senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interest of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately there has been a serious collision between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it and the Peruvian anthorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages committed by the latter was promptly demanded by our minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate idemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquiettude in our domestic relations.

The controversies which have aggitated the country hereofore, are passing away with the causes that produced them, and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the scalous rivalry of all good citizens to restify their respect for the rights of the states, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each of the states, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the constitution.

This new leavue of amity and mutual confidence and sup-

e constitution.

This new league of amity and mutual confidence and sup-

This new league of amity and mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the republic lave entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connection with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how muchsoever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen states have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which

I am deeply sensible of the mountain and the diversity and I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests devolves upon me; the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principals, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the federal government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judical, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective states, which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating the American Union.

The federal government has its appropriate line of action.

The federal government has its appropriate line of action In the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the Constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another and to foreign governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective Democracy of the Nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare.—Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the tax payer, goes on from year to year, increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the govern-

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, amounted to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and to two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from the public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and fixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely: first to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accom-

of the gradual reduction of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accombishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the fourth of March, 1853, sixty-nine millions one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve millions seven hundred and three thou, and the seven hundred and three thou, and the seven hundred and three thousand and the seven hundred and three thousand three seven hundred and three thousand three seven hundred and three seven hundred and three thousand three seven hundred and three seven hundred h count of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve millions seven hundred and three thou, sand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpsidand in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fity-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the re-The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commenced to your candid and careful

business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvement in the settlements of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due the government, and of other reforms in the administrative action of this department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-house Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be improved.

by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-house Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy-I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty two thousand, seven hundred and fity-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The causes which under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the

companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by the mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

necliate action of Congress.

Numerous and fiagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and in some instances merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have eccaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pa-s upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchases and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under milliare huntre load avarants et willion one

brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchases and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under military hounty land warrants, six million one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty acres; located under other certificates, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the States as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, one million four hundred and swenty-seven housand four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year.

Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year twenty-five 'million three hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres; which is an increase in quantity sold, and located under land warrents and grants, of twelve million two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding.

six dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing Inc whole number of land warrants issued under existing Iaws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants, is four million seven hundred and seventy-cight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th of September last under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acces; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

Warrants have been issued to the 30th of September Inst, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eight agres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 21, 1852, ealling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixy acres; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and five thousand three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forly acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the federal treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three millions two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Moxico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes, or the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads with

latter, and such may now be considered the setiled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been made, and no doubt will continue to be made, for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads, should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works.

For the practical operation of such grants thus far, is advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sales of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your carly attention, the apparently slight, but really important, modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The recetion of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded by t

sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave to it my approval.

Great Falls of the Potonac, and, consequently, I gave to it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War. The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory, and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States.

In this relation, the organization of the courts is now

States.

In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, and California, and districts of other States, are in effect, excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all those States or parts of States.

being devolved on the district judges in all those States or parts of States.

The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian
Institution provided that the President of the United States and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its highest promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to \$1,754,590, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character in the state of the state

tion of the federal revenue for works of this charac-

tion of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject, is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but

27th of May, 1832, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had arisen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1793, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers. plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact

between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our actions

to it.

It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the

ry to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results.

Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appopriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety of other interests of their commerce might require.

commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, is

structions as the safety of other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value,—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose,—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and General Government. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem necessarily to carry with if the power to protect and preserve such constructions.

This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the Constitution is found on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eight secion of the first article of the Constitution. It is then submitted whether, in all cases where constructions are

cannot fail to receive your early attention.

I allude to the means of communication by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connexion for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel-invasions was conferred upon Congress as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harboars of refuge.

To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for

no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patiotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them.

These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and ooldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found.

The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation.

The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated gress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation.

The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its pplitical, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage, which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a rail-

tage, which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practical route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection ister the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal govand expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

ford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfill the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all sign. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now -ndeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1859 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy and involving the constitutional rights of the states. But notwithstanding differences of online and sentiments constitutional rights of the states. But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment
which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the aquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be
doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security
to the public mind throughout the confederacy.
That this repose is to suffer no shock during my
official term, if I have power to avert it, those who
placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of
men who knew what independence cost—who had
put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary
struggle—disposed of the subject to which I refer,
in the only way consistent with the union of these
States, and with the march of power and prosperity
which has made us what we are. It is a significant
fact, that from the adoption of the constitution unwhich has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the contract was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness, by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust.

While men inhabiting different parts of this vast

While men inhabiting different parts of this wast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the south and north could stand together during the struggle of the revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and brond basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissentions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-greaters. very variety of climate or soil can be expected to

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast perspective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results.

A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from Eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperious a confederation of specific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperious a confederation or species of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast growing and fast spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the

presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century, and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important political bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the prescient of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government of which it is our glorious and I trust immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exarcise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of eve

ents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent National future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal actions as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or the execution of laws, as the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, in the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Uuion that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimon as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest, cloaked under public pretexts,—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations, incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance,—while they are admitted elsmentary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive

agance,—while they are admitted elsmentary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the isle of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part

dial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., December 5, 1853.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly.				
Flour,	\$7 62 @ 9 50	Round Hogs	\$8 00 @	8 50
Corn Meal,	95 @ 1 00	Clear Salt Por	k. 10 @	12
Rye Meal,	1 12 @ 1 25	Mutton.	4 @	6
Wheat,	1 33 @ 1 62	Turkey,	8 @	10
Rye,	100 @ 112	Chickens,	7 @	9
Corn,	93 @ 97	Geese,	6 @	7
Beans,		Clover Seed,	12 @	16
Oats,	43 @ 45	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @	4 00
Potatoes,		Red Top.	1 00 @	1 50
Dried Apples,	7 @ 9	Flax Seed.	1 00 @	1 00
Cooking Apples.	40 @ 60	Hay.	14 00 @	16 00
Winter do.	1 00 @ 1 25	Lime,	95 @	1 00
Butter,	18 @ 22	Fleece Wool,	33 @	37
Cheese,	10 @ 11	Pulled do.	35 @	38
Eggs.	18 @ 20	Sheepskins,	75 @	1 00
Lard,		Hides,	4 @	5

BRIGHTON MARKET, Dec. 9 At Market, \$300 Beef Otatle, 6000 Sheep, and 1475 Swil BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra \$8 00 @ \$8 25; fit quality \$7 52 @ \$7 76; second \$6 25 @ \$7 00; third \$5 25. WORKING OXEN.—Sales from \$70 to \$138. COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from \$22 to \$40. SHEEP.—Sales from \$2 to \$4.

SWINE .- At retail, from 6 to 8c. BOSTON MARKET, Doc. 8. FLOUR.—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands, \$7 25; common brands, \$7 00; fancy Genesec, \$7 62; extra, \$8 00. GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at \$8c, and White at 81c. Oats, 49 26 50c. Ryc, in lots, \$1. HAY.—Eastern is selling at \$19 20 27 ton, cash.

Price Reduced to 25 Cents! Price Reduced to 25 Cents;
DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Worms in Children. Certificates have been given by Rev. Charles Baker, Rev. Silas Italey, Hon. Hall Burgin, Hon. Thomas B. Leighton, Rev. Mr. Sandborn, Rev. Father Taylor, and many others. For sale by Dillingham, Cofren, Black, Kinsman & Co., in Augusta, and by all the Apothecaries in Maine. daine.
Use DEVINES' PITCH LOZENGES for Coughs, Coronchitis, Sore Throat; and any affection of the Lungs.

and Lime.

A cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

Asthma, General Debility, and all Scrofulous

Humors.

Col. View Oil will be

united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the fee ble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissentions to paralyse the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast perspective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point adready reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of an ation, this law of progress; if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results.

Hymeneal.

In this city, 8th inst., by D. Wilbur, Esq., Mr. GEORGE BURGESS to Mrs. POLLY HOWARD.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. W. A. Drew, Rev. JOHN C. PATTEE of Searsport, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WENT-WORTH of Vassalboro'.

In China, Mr. HENRY EMERY to Miss MARY OWEN, Mr. HARTSON HAMMOND to Miss SARAH S. CLARK.

In China, 24th ult., by Edwin Small, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. ROBERTS to Miss ELIZABETH E. AUSTIN.

In Waterville, Dr. J. D. WEST of this city, to Miss IRENE H. MITCHELL.

In Hallowell, Mr. EDWARD F. AIKEN to Miss MARY

In Hallowell, Mr. EDWARD F. AIKEN to Miss MARY W. LEIGH.

In Letter G Pl., Aroostook County, 4th inst., by Joseph B. Hall, Esq., Mr. JAMES CASEY to Miss MAHALA JOHNS STON.

In Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., 6th inst., by Joseph B. Hall, Esq., Mr. JESSE S. TARBELL to Mrs. ANN MCNEIL. In Bath, Mr. CHARLES E. COTTON to Miss EMMA T. KIMBALL.

In Basaboro', by John Homan's, Esq., Mr. PHILLIP FOWLES of China, to Miss EMILY ELDER of Albion. In Albion, 1st inst., by Bev. Z. Manter, Mr. W. R. TOSIR to Miss HENRIETTA HARDING.

In North Anson, Mr. POWERS HOOPER to Miss SUSAN PULLEN of Anson.

In New Portland, ABIJAH COLMAN of North Anson to Miss AIMIRA CRAGIN.

In Kingfield, Mr. CHARLES H. SIMMONS to Miss CATHARINE P. PULLEN, Mr. LOBIN PULLEN to Miss ELLEN M. HUTCHINS of New Portland.

In Unity, 6th inst., by Rev. K. N. Meservey, Mr. JONATHAN S. FILES of Thorndike, to Miss BETSEY U. CHASE. Io Kingfield, 4th inst., by Charles Pike, Esq., Mr. AMOS CARLTON of Lovell, Mass., to Miss ASENATH M. SAVAGE. In Springfield, Vt., Rev. Z. H. HOWE of Turner, to Mrs. MARIA M. CHURCHILL of Hartland, Vt. In Turner, Mr. ALDEN HALL of Auburn, to Miss SEBA J. WHITMAN.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 2d inst., HANNAH GETCHELL, widow of ohn S. Getchell, formerly of Litchfield, aged 81. In this city, at the Insane Hospital, 25th ult., R. HENDRE of Eastport, aged 35.
In Winthrop, HESTER ANN DAY, wife of Henry Day, aged 37.
In East Winthrop, 21st ult., BIGELOW WHITE, aged 27.
In China, 30th ult., REUBEN PAGE, Esq., aged 63.
In Bangor, ELIJAH NEWCOMB of China, aged about 30.
In Canton, 6th inst., MARY CAPEN, wife of Uriah Capen, aged 61. [Boston papers please copy.
In Mattawankeag, 28th ult., of croup, CLARISSA JANE WEBBER, daughter of Jeremiah D. and Lois B. Webber, aged 5 years 9 months.
In Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., 3d inst., MARY WHIT-NEY, reliet of the late Phineas Whitney, aged 75. [Gospel Banner and Farmington Chronicle please copy.
In East Corinth, 3d inst., WILLIAM H. SWEIT, son of Baniel and Susan Swett, aged 13.
In Fanama, in Sept. last, on his way home from California, SAMUEL GAGE of Solon, aged 50.
In Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30th, JOHN B. OWEN, son of Jeremiah Owen of Brunswick, aged 27.
In Cape Elizabeth, PATIENCE P. RAND, reliet of the late Philemon Rand of Scarboro', aged 77.
In Bath, SAMUEL HIGGINS, aged 65.
In Brunswick, MARGARET STANWOOD, wife of George Stanwool, aged 40.
In West Gardiner, NAHEN MERRILL, aged 55.
University of Kennebee. brop, HESTER ANN DAY, wife of Henry Day,

for the whole.

The price will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The publisher of the Kennebec Journal will issue a paper thrice-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Those who take both papers will have what is equivalent to a daily.

The price of subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Augusta, November 14, 1853. WM. T. JOHNSON.

JOHN McARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sqr.,

H AS for sale, either wholesale or retail, 200 bbls. Genesee and Ohio Flour; 500 bus. Corp; 20 hhds. and tierces Molasses; 30 bbis. Pork and Lard; 25 boxes and bbis. Sugar; 25 hoxes Tobacco; 3000 lbs. Hemp and Manilla Cordage; 50 qtls. Cod and Pollock Fish; 30 boxes Pepper, Spice and Ginger; 20 bays Coffee; 10 bbls. Oil; bbls, and boxes Saleratus

25 bbls. and boxes Saleratus;
10 boxes brown and white Soap;
50 boxes Window Glass.
Also, Cream Tartar, Raisins, Nails, Rice, Powder and Shot,
Brooms, Wooden Ware, Onions, Buffalo Robes, Butter and
Cheese, Lorillard's Smiff and Tobacco, Cigars, Meal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., very low for cash or approved credit.
December 9, 1853.

CRYSTALOTYPES.

CRYSTALOTYPES.

M. R. HOLCOMB. DAGUERREAN ARTIST, has the pleasure of informing his friends and customers that he has made arrangements whereby he is enabled to supply CRYSTALOTYPE LIKENESSES (or Daguerreotypes on paper) of all sizes, from miniature to life, in a style of workmanship of the highest order.

Persons desirous of obtaining likenesses in this form can be accommodated by calling upon Mr. H. at his Rooms on Water Street, where specimens of the beautiful art of Crystalotyping are exhibited.

Price of Crystalotypes from \$3 to \$25. Duplicates from \$1 and upwards, according to size.

Augusta, Nov. 9, 1853.

ARNO A. BITTUES, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, Cheese, Salt Fish and Cement, at No. 1 Smith's Block,

Augusta,

As now in store and offers for sale low for eash only,
100 bbls. Hiram Finch Double Extra Genesee Flour;
100 do. Ontario Co. do. do. do.
00 do. Ena Mills do. do. Ohio do.
100 do. E. G. Merrick Extra Genesee do.
100 do. Southern do. Ohio,do.
180 do. White Water Superfine do. ds.
300 do. Cayuga Mills do. Genesee do.
100 do. Red Senesa do. do. do.
2000 bush. Prime Mealing Corn;
100 do. Prime Southern Rve: Augusta, 100 do, Red Seneca do. do. do.
2000 bush. Prime Mealing Corn;
100 do. Prime Southern Rye;
50 bbls. Extra Mess Pork;
30 do. Prime Leaf Lard;
50 boxes 1st quality New York Cheese;
150 qtls. Cod Fish, various qualities;
1000 bags Pure Ground Rock Salt;
50 casks Rosendale Cement.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State

of Maine.

THE subscribers, a Committee appointed by the Trustees of the GARDINER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, for that purpose petition your honorable body that the act incorporating said Institution may be so altered that the President, Secretary and Treasurer, may be chosen by the Trustees of said Institution.

Gardiner, Dec. 12, 1853. 3w51* EDWARD SWAN.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Water St., Augusta,

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Water St., Augusta, BY J. P. PHILBROOK.

THE subscriber would respectfully give notice to his numerous friends and former patrons, that having returned to his old stand, the Franklin House, which he has had thoroughly repaired and refurnished, he is now ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to make the stay of such as favor him with their patronage, agreeable.

Of his table he would say that it shall at all times be equal to the best in the State. The Stables connected with the House are warm and commodious, and attended by faithful ostlers.

To members of the Legislature who have not already secured winter quarters, I would say that a limited number of boarders can be accommodated with good rooms and board as reasonable as paid by such as go into private houses, out of the way of their friends and constituents.

J. P. PHILBROOK.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1853.

Augusta, Dec. 12, 1853.

"In the Mouths of two or three Witnesses."

DEV. JOHN KELLET, 127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "My wife has used Moffat's, Morrison's, and other kinds of Pill, but received more benefit from SMITH'S than all others."

Rev. S. WILLIAMS, of Pittaburg, says: "I have used DR. SMITH'S SUGAR COATED PILES for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine."

Mrs. SARAH A. GOULD, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, says: "If there be a medicine adapted to the numerous aimments of mankind, it is Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. I have used them and seen them used with the most astonishing results, in several instances within my knowledge, restoring the patient from extreme lowness and suffering to strength and health. For Ladies during pregnancy, these Pills are a sovereign balm. I recommend them to all as a valuable FAMILY MEDICINE."

(Signed)

Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine, and by Druggists generally.

**ERNNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate,' held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of Dec., A. D. 1853.

I OUISA STURGIS, Widow of DAVID STURGIS, Late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased:

ORDEREN, ITATEUR, Profiand, Smith Late used by Causing a copy of this order to be published

The only Line giving Through in advance of the Main.

The only Line giving Through in stume Leaven of the Main Late of Saurday Previous will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, (except that when these days fall on Saurday Previous will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, (except that when these days fall on Saurday, Saturday Previous will be twelve miles of iand carriage, with the Steamships Sugar Coated Pills.

Far Ane VADA CORTES, BROTHER JONATHAN and PACIFIC, one of which will leave San Juan del Saut, the Far Ane VADA CORTES, BROTHER JONATHAN and PACIFIC, one of which will leave

Bestate of said deceased:
ORDEREN, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Jan. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, Register.

A True copy—Attest: WM. R. SMITH, Register.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE MAINE FARMER.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 5th inst., by D. Wilbur, Esq., Mr. GEORGE
BURGESS to Mrs. POLLY HOWARD.
In this city, 5th inst., by D. Wilbur, Esq., Mr. GEORGE
BURGESS to Mrs. POLLY HOWARD.
In this city, 5th inst., by Rev. W. A. Drew, Rev. JOHN C.
PATTEE of Searsport, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WENT.
MORTH of Vassashoro.
In China, Mr. HENRY EMERY to Miss MARY OWEN;
Mr. HARTSON HAMMOND to Miss SARAH S. CLARK.
In China, 24th ult., by Edwin Small, Esq., Mr. JOHN R.
ROBERTS to Miss ELIZABETH E. AUSTIN.
In Waterville, Dr. J. D. WEST of this city, to Miss IEENE
H. MITCHELL.
In Hallowell, Mr. EDWARD F. AIKEN to Miss MARY
W. LEIGH.
In Letter G Pl., Arcostook County, 4th inst., by Joseph B.
Hall, Esq., Mr. JAMES CASEY to Miss MAHALA JOHN.
STON.
In Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., 6th inst., by Joseph B.
Hall, Esq., Mr. JESSE S. TARBELL to Mrs. ANN McNEIL.
In Bath, Mr. CHARLES E. COTTON to Miss EMMA T.
Table and Pocket Couley.

Table and Pocket Cutlery. A LARGE assortment of well selected CUTLERY, Just received from the best English and American manufacturers, and for sale wholesale or retail by S. S. BROOKS, Successor to Mead & Brooks, Augusta, Me. December, 1853.

A XFS.—20 dos. Kelley's Narrow Axes; 10 dos. Whiting's do. do.; 5 dos. Lord & Graves'; just received and for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water street, Augusta, Mc. December 1, 1853. PIANO FOR SALE.

A NY person wishing to purchase a Piano that has been in the Maine Farmer Office. It is from Chickering's manufactory, has been well used, and when new was considered an excellent Instrument.

Augusta, Dec. 13, 1853.

KENNEBEC, 88-At a Court of Probats, held at Au-

KENNEBEC, SS—At a Court of Probats, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1853.

THO MAS B. NICHOLS. Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN HOBBY, late of Winslow, in said county, doceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock in the ferencon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: Wn. R. Smith, Register.

In Bath, SAMUEL HIGGINS, aged 65.
In Brunswick, MARGARET STANWOOD, wife of George Stanwool, aged 40.
In West Gardiner, NAHUM MERRILL, aged 65.
In Embden, TIMOTHY CLEVELAND, aged 84.
At Salmon Falls, N. H., HARRIET DUDLEY, daughter of Wm. K. and Hannah Dudley of Kingfield, aged 19.

Thrice-Weekly Journal for 1854.

DURING the approaching session of the Legislature, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Thrice-Weekly Journal, being Volume X of the same.

While the paper will be principally devoted to furnishing a carrect Report of Debates and legislative business generally, a a fair share of attention will be given to Miscellaneous and News matter.

The Thrice-Weekly Journal scing the Legislature, upon which devolves the organization of the State government, and the election of an U. S. Senator, besides action upon many other matters of importance, all go to render the seasion on of unusual interest.

The Thrice-Weekly Lournal will be published on Monday of Dec. A. D. 1853, within and for the Monday of Dec. A. D. 1853, within and for the Country of Kennebee.

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ATWOOD M. PRAY, late of Vassalboro, in taid county, deceased, having been presented by DEAN PRAY, the Executor therein named, for Probate.

Order Rennebee.

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Order Rennebee.

Order Rennebe

other matters of importance, all go to render the session one of unusual interest.

The Thrice-Weekly Journal will be published on Monday, Wednesslay and Friday mornings—alternating with the Thrice-Weekly Age, and thus furnishing a daily Legislative paper. The price will be ONE BOLLAR for the session, as usual,—payable in advance.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers, accompanied with the money, should be sent in a week, at least, before the session commences.

W. H. SIMPSON.

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1854.

Thrice-Weekly Age for 1854.

The subscriber will publish a Thrice-Weekly Age during the session of the Legislature for 1854. It will be conducted as heretofore.

The postage, if paid in advance to the postmaster, will be but one-fourth of a cent each number, or about twelve cents for the whole. At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of Dec., A. D. 1853, within and for the County of Kennebec.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DANIEL BLAISDELL.
Nov. 14, 1885. Nov. 14, 1853.

F. LYFORD & CO., AUGUSTA. A RE now selling good M. D. LAINES for 12 cents, and LYONESE for 17 cents. Also, a general and full assortment of DRY GOODS, as cheap as can be found elsewhere ment of DKK GOODS, as cheap as can be found elsewhere.
Also, from New York Auction, a few cartons beautiful
WATERED RIBBONS, adapted to the season, for sale cheap,
by the piece or yard.
Also as above, a good supply of RICH BROCADE and
CHANGEABLE DRESS SILKS.
Purchasers of Day Goods will find it to their advantage te
call at this establishment before purchasing.

Augusta, Dec. 6, 1853.

50

GREAT RARGAINS AT THE CHINA TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. MR. DEAN STABLER, proprietor of the above, gives notice to his Friends and the public generally, that he has just purchased from one of the best firms in Boston, a large and choice stock of GERMAN and ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS, black and colored, of great variety and quality.

For Overconts, Beavers, and Petershams.
Also, a large stock of DOESKINS, black and faney, all of
the latest style and good texture; likewise a large stock of
Black Satins and Fancy Velvets, some of which are of the
best quality. Also a large stock of Trimmings, to suit all
kinds of garments, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

A quantity of first rate READY-MADE CLOTHING on
hand and for sale.

CUTTING done in the latest style at short notice.
China, Dec. 6, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that on the fifth day of November last, they formed a copartnership under the firm of FULLER & EMERSON, and will continue the business heretofore pursued by THOS. FULLER, at the old stand of C. A. BIRD.

THOMAS FULLER, ORRIN EMERSON, JR. Augusta, Dec. 5th, 1853. NEW BOOKS-JUST RECEIVED. NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.

WILD SCENES OF A HUNTER'S LIFE; Lectures to Young Men, by Clark; Geology of Globe, by Hitchcock; Pictorial Half Hours; Up The River; Women of Iarael; Fleasant Pages for Young People; Chas. Anchester; Sparing to Spend, by Arthur; Old Man's Bride, by Arthur; Life Pictures, by Arthur; The Island Home; All is not Gold that Glitters; Gedlen Link; Tip Top; Queer Bonnets; Happy Days of Childhood; All the Poets, in nice bindings. For sale by STANWOOD & STURGIS,

60

2 doors south Stanley House.

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS, ELIJAH G. HALLOWELL, of Windsor, in the county of Kennebec, on the eighteenth day of February, 1850, by his deed of that date, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain tract of land situate in said Windsor, on the westerly side of the westerly branch of Sheepscot River, being the easterly half of lot number two, on James Marrand Isaac Davis' plan, containing fifty acres more or less. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 161, page 386;—and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, the subscriber hereby claims to foreclose the same, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Augusta, Deo. 4, 1853.

3w50

claims to forectose the same, agreeaby to the statute in such case made and provided. GREENWOOD C. CHILD.

Augusta, Dec. 6, 1853. Sw50

CLOTHS: CLOTHS:—Those in want of Broadcloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets and Vestings, will find them POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

Freedom Notice. THIS certifies that I have given to my son, GEORGE H.

RAMSDELL, his time during the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

BENJ. RAMSDELL.

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Via Nicaragua. The Accessory Transit Co. of Nicara gua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail. The only Line giving Through Tickets, includ-

New York and California Steamship Line, VIA NICARAGUA.

Only Line giving through Tickets, including the lethmac Crossing. The Shortest and Cheapest Route for San Francisco. Thirpugh in advance of the Mail.

THIS LINE is composed of the following First Class Steamships: STAR OF THE WEST. PROMETHEUR, and NORTHERN LIGHT, on the Atlantic; SIERRA NEVADA, Pacific. BROTHER, JONATHAN, and CORTES, on the Pacific.

PACIFIC, BROTHER, JONATHAN, and CORTER, on the Pacific.

These steamers, for speed, safely and accommodation, are unsurpassed. The days of sailing are the 5th and 20th of each month. When these dates fall on Bundary, the day of sailing will be the Saturday previous.

From San Juan del Norte, on the Atlantic, to San Juan del Bud, on the Pacific Ocean, passungers will be prompely conveyed over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land carriage, over a good Macadamised road.

It is well known that this route is the shortest and salved, and by far the most comfortable and healthful.

For information or passage, at the lowest rates, apply only at the Office of the Agency of the Company, 51 Washington street, (Joy's Building,) Boston.

Beware of Runners.

The Largest Assortment Yet! AT CHISAM'S CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

READY MADE CLOTHING ver before offered for sale in this City, consisting of COATS
I all styles and grades adapted to the season. A very
Extensive Assortment of Pants!

VESTS OF ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES! VESTS OF ALL QUALITIES AND PRICES:
FURNISHING GOODS.—All styles of Gents' Furnishing
Goods constantly on hand.
Also, a well selected stock of French, German, English
and American Broadcloths and Docakins, together with a
fine lot of Plain and Fancy Vestings, which will be made
to order in the most WORKMANLIKE MANNER.
Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits
a continuance of the same. continuance of the same.

Strangers and Friends, visiting the city, wishing to purchase or make a wise outlay of their money, are respectfully invited o call and examine for themselves.

W. H. CHISAM.

Augusta, Sept. 20, 1853.

J UST RECEIVED-800 yds. DE LAINE, 10 ets. per yard. Nov. 15, 1853. 47 W. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR SALE BY WM. BLACK,

Pruggist and Apothecary. Corner Water Stand Market Square,
DUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM;
B. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters;

D S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters;
Pepsin, the great cure for Dyspepsia;
Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla;
Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua;
Trusses and Syringes, a large assortment;
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil for the cure of Deafness;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Dr. Upham's Pill Electuary, a certain cure for the Piles;
Lyon's Kathairon, for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the Hair, causing it to grow huarriantly, and giving it a soft and curling appearance, of the most delightful character.
Also, a good assortment of Family Groceries.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO CHADWICK & TAYLOR'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS.

WE have received this week per Steamer OCEAN and by
RAILBOAD, the most extensive Stock of Dry Goods
and Feathers ever offered in this place—selected by own
senior partner in the

New York and Boston Markets,
with great care, and by one who has selected Goods for this
market for the last fifteen years. This stock comprises semoricker goods than were ever before offered here, and is worthy
the attention of a discorning public. We have the largest
stock of DRESS SILKS, both Black and all other colors,
ever exhibited on the Kennebec, and rearly all of which
were selected from stocks in the largest Importing Houses in
New York. We have

Thibets, Cobourgs, Merinos, Lyonese, Aipaceas, De Bage,
Queen's Cloth, Salona Cloths, Plaids and Brocade
Spurn Silks, all wood Plaids, Paramatlas, &c., in
almost every color, with trismings to match:
ALL WOOL DE LAINES, both plain and figured, Rich
Cashmeres, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured De Laines in
abundance. Flanola Cloths, Bay State Flannels, Twilled Flannels, Figured do., (Nautical Designs,) all colors and qualitiesof Plain do., Salisbury do., White do. of every quality.
GENGHAMS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, Shridings, Linens
Table Cloths, Tickings, Denims, Quilts, and a complete as
sortment of House Keeping Goods.

BROADCLOTHS.

From the lowest prices up to the best article of French and German at \$7\$ per yd. Beavers in Blue and Rifle, Green colors, Cassimeres, Satinest, Doeskins, &c., including a complete assortment of the Gardiner Mills (Tucker & Ca.) Cloths, Vestings, Satines, Greenadiens, Fallors' Triamings, &c.

We also keep an excellent assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Threads, Laces, Yarns, Muslins, Cambries and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; do. do. Bands; do. do. Collars; Mourning do.; Muslin Chemisettes; do. Handkerchieß, Gome very rich, purchased in New York of the Importers at very low prices. Sha wiss.—All Silk and Worsied, Cashmeres from \$5\$ to \$20; Black Silk, White Crape, Bay State, Empire State, Waterloo, Leeds, Scotch, P. D. and other styles of Square and Long Shawls in great abundance; printed do., &c. Yard wide Silk Velvets in Green, Blue, Claret and Black colors. BATTING: B BROADCLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

In the third Story we have a large Carpet Hall, furnished at the present time with nearly One Hundred Rolls of different kinds of Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, &c., nearly all of which were purchased before the rise in Carpetings, and can therefore be sold at a less price than by those who have purchased since the rise. We have received recently a few rolls of New Styles to keep up the assortment.

C. & T. return their thanks for the great increase in their business this season, (some months over 50 per cent. increase over corresponding months of last year.) and would respectfully solicit a continuance of favors, pledging themselves that the price and quality of their goods shall be antisfactory to CARPETINGS.

the purchaser.

Old Stand of N. K. CHADWICK, Corner of Main and Water Streets, and exactly opposite the Gardiner Hotel.

Gardiner, October 1, 1853. PREMIUM ESSENCE OF COFFEE. MANUFACTURED and sold by D. BOHLER & Co., suc-cessors to G. Hummel, Bohler & Co., at their old depot, established in 1850, No. 218 Callowhill st., above Sixth, Phil-

established in 1850, No. 218 Callowhill st., above Sixth, Philiadelphia.

Four times cheaper than Coffee in the grain! Two medals and a number of diplomas have already been awarded this Essence, for its fine and delicate flavor, and its clarifying and health-giving qualities. Merchants can make a larger profit on it than on coffee.

CAUTION.—Be careful to purchase G. Hummel's Premium Essence of Coffee, as there are many imitations, and even such as bear the name of Hummel.

N. B. More Agents wanted.
J. DINSMORE & SON, Skowhegan, General Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

For sale in Augusta by J. W. COFREN, Agent.

FOR SALE—One ton Ohio Fire and Water Proof Paint, left on consignment, will be sold low to pay expenses. 33 J. P. DILLINGHAM.

F. W. KINSMAN & CO., No. 7 Bridge's Block,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Augusta
and vicinity, that they have just opened at the above
place a good assortment of Fresh and pure Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, and all articles usually found in the Apothecary line, where, by promptness, honorable dealing, and strict attention to their business, they hope to merit and secure a fair share Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and fidelity at fl hours. 6m46 Augusta, Nov. 8, 1863.

DR. POLLARD MAY be consulted at the following places, vim Dec. 12, at Col. J. O. Craig's, Readfield; Dec. 13, at Elisha Kent's, Kent's Hill; 14, at D. M. Teague's, Mr. Yernon; 15, at Ira Neal's, Vienna; 15, at Ira Neal's, Vienna;
16, at Jefferson Cofres's, New Sharou;
17, at Elisha Small's, Jr., P. M., East New Sharon;
18 at T. Sampson's, Farmington Falls;
19, 20, 21 and 22, at Monmouth;
23 and 24, at A. S. King's, Phillips;
25, at Daniel Graffam's, Salem;
26, at Nathaniel Ricker's, New Portland;
27, at Abram Spooner's, Weat New Portland;
23, at J. Mulliken's, Farmington;
23, at J. J. and Jap. J. and Say Monmouth; 23, at J. Mulliken's, Farmington;
29, 30, 31, and Jan. I and 2, at Mormouth;
Jan. 3, 4 and 5, at Emwood Hotel, Waterville;
6, 7 and 8, at Monmouth;
9, at Rev. Walter Fose', Leeds;
10, at R. Graffam's, Livermore Falls;
11, at Richard Hilton's, Livermore;
12, at Easle Fuller's, North Turner;
13, at Caleb Blake's, Turner Village.
At Monmouth from Jan. 13, until Jan 23.
He will then be absent from the State until Feb. 22.
A. W. FOLLARD, Original Vegetable Physic Mommouth, December 8, 1855.

OAT BINDING and CORD, of every description, may be found at BOSWORTH'S, No. 2 North's Block.
Nov. 28, 1853.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. THE undersigned would invite the attention of customers to his elegant stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, such as French Merino, Bilk and Worsted Thibet, all wool Cashmere, Lyonese, Alpacea, plain and figured de Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c.

Bay State, Long and Square, Cashmere, Thibet and Bilk Shawis; Silks, black and colored; Broadcloths, Cassimere, Vestings and Domestics; together with a genieral assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold very cheap by E. BLUMENTHAL, No. 9 Bridge's Block.

Stockings and Yarn taken in exchange for other roads.

heap by E. BLUMENTHAL, No. 9 Bridge's Bio Stockings and Yarn taken in exchange for other goods Augusta, Oct. 10, 1853. A. H. HANKERSON, Manufacturer and Denier in Ready made.

Clothing, New Portland, Me.

HE has procured the services of Mr. J. S. LARKIN, who is an experienced workman, and will give personal attention, and the best workmanship warranted.

CUTTING done at short notice.

New Portland, Oct. 12, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

STAND in the pheasant little village at Liteburger of a convenient purposes in the cook-room; also an excellent garden lot, affording a very favorable location for a Mechanic's fished or situated opposite the Post-Office, and only a few rods from the Liteburger popular limitations of the kind in among the best and most popular institutions of the kind in the State. The manufacture of boots and shoets is carried on in this place to a considerable extent. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Liteburger Course of the control of the control of the kind in the state. The manufacture of boots and shoets is carried on in this place to a considerable extent. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Liteburger Course of the control of the kind in the state of the control of the kind in the state of the control of the kind in th

One Hundred Copies

LIFE OF CHRIST and his Apostics, by Rev. John Fisch
publishers' prices. Those in want of the above named book
would do well to give us an order, as we sell them as cheep

as can be bought elsewhere.

48 STANWOOD & STURGIS, Augusta, Me.

at her.

the matter more and more.

ity to know whether Mr. Knight had read it,

during one of my visits, I abruptly put the

"I never read novels," he answered. "I have

"But so remarkable a one," I suggested, stu-

"Well," he said reluctantly, "if it comes in

'Yes," said Sara, with a self-possession no

amount of training would ever enable me to at-

replied Sara, turning away with her usual inci-

A few minutes after, Mr. Hall came in with

"Here's a cut-up of the new novel! Late in the

field, but the slaughter's tremendous! Sara, my

trembled. It was the only sign of agitation.

through to the end, with no interruption be-

wit. Merciless ridicule was the sole weapon

been had recourse to before.

but an act of justice."

tain. The next question was inevitable

an evening paper in his hands.

-we have all read the book."

before commencing aloud.

"What do you think of it?" he asked.

diously avoiding looking at Sara.

question to him.

not time."

my way."

own end."

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair, Along the passages they come and go, Impalpable impressions on the air,

A sense of something moving to and from

There are more guests at table, than the hosts Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,

The stranger at my fireside cannot see The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear; He but perceives what is; while unto me All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands; Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates The spirit-world around this world of sense

Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere Wafts through these earthly mists and vapors de A vital breath of more ethereal air. Our little lives are kept in equipoise

By opposite attractions and desires; The struggle of the instinct of that enjoys, And the more noble instinct that aspir The perturbations, the perpetual jar

Of earthly wants and aspirations high, Come from the influence that unseen star, The undiscovered planet in our sky. And as the moon, from some dark gate of cloud.

Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light; Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd In the realm of mystery and night, Se from the world of spirits there descends

A bridge of light, connecting it with this, O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends, Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

TOUCHING WITCHES.

An English poet has taught us how to know one of events," we come within their range:-"When well-formed features beauty's offspring speak, And health's sweet roses tinge the youthful cheek,-When the bright eye its dangerous power displays, Though modesty restrains its softest rays,— When words polite, and sentiments refined, Are vouchers for the beauty of the mind .-Or maid or widow, be she poor or rich, My heart in terror whispers, 'There's a witch!'

The Story-Teller.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. SARA'S VENTURE

One morning, just as I had finished breakfast I received a note from my friend Sara Hall, begging me, if possible, to go over for a few hours in the course of the day. "Don't be alarmed," she added, in a postscript, "nothing is the mat-

I was therefore not alarmed, but I was son what curious; and as I hurried over my light do:nestic duties, being housekeeper in my mother's absence I taxed conjecture as to what could have prompted so urgent a summons. I had seen her but two days before; what could have arisen since then? The character of my friend stimulated my anxiety. I was afraid lest the self-willed, vehement, over-indulged girl should be meditating some wild, unheard of scheme, in

which she wanted my co-operation.
"I will not give it," decided I with laudable fir:nness, "unless I heartily and spontaneously approve." At length I had seen my two brothers fairly off on their way to the City of Lonment for their early dinner at one o'clock, and my father's and mine at five; and felt myself at liberty to follow my wishes, and made my way to Mr. Hall's house.

I walked on to my destination in a somewhat dreamy mood, until my proximity to the house recalled my thoughts to the matter in hand. Mr. Hall was a surgeon in excellent practice, and it was at the door of one of the stately but not aristocratic mansions in Finsbury Square at which I knocked. Sara was an only child, and uncontrolled mistress of her father's household, for Mr. Hall had lost his wife many years

pretty private room. It was as elegantly fitted up as a fashionable lady's boudoir, and deserved to be so called, but Sura set her face resolutely against all unnecessary Gallicisms, and would never suffer the appellation.

"I am glad you're come," said Sara emphatically, as I entered, and giving me a chair by the blazing fire; but then came a pause, and she resumed the occupation I had for a moment interrupted-that of walking up and down the room. Knowing her temper. I left her to declare her business in her own time and way, and divesting myself of my bonnet and shawl, ensconced myself in the luxurious easy chair, crossed my feet, which I had effectually cooled on the wild seashore, over the fender, defiant of the impropriety, and prepared to wait in patience and in comfort. While waiting, I made a few observations; I saw that Sara's escritoire was covered with scattered manuscripts, and that upon them lay a letter sealed and addressed. I knew my friend's avocations too well to be surprised at the sight of manuscripts, but the letter, the direction of which I could not help reading, puzzled me not a little. Amongst other things, I noticed the character and beauty of Sara's face, and that its habitual expression of pride and dissatisfaction was more strongly marked than usual. Her figure was particular ly small and girlish, but what an air of resolution it nevertheless possessed!

Presently she drew the escritoire close to the fire, sat down before it, and folding her arms over her papers, fixed her glittering black eyes

on my face.
"Carry," she said, pointing to the letter "do you see what I mean to do?" The letter being addressed to a celebrated west-end pub lisher, and seen in conjunction with a heap of manuscripts, did not leave much to natural sa gacity. I mentioned the conclusion I drew

"But, Sara," I asked, "what has become your old opinions! What is the motive when you do not want the money, and have always asserted you did not care about fame, at leas such as you were likely to get !"

"I have the reputation of being cap was her answer, "and I am disposed to think, if I get what I deserve, I shall care about fame. Do you think I shall be likely to find any difficulty in getting my novel published ?"

I was quite ignorant of such matters, but asked, with an air of competent authority : "On what terms do you mean to offer it?"

"On condition that I may publish it under as ssumed name, and that my secret is sedulously kept—that is the first and most important Secondly, that all pecuniary risk is borne by the publishers; as for pecuniary profits, I care nothing about them; Messrs. may ca-

you ought to be pretty sure of the deserts of I expressed my feelings.

I reflected, then ventured to say: "I am not." Sara looked up quietly. I went on. "You are aware," said I, playing the critic, "I am playing no part, Carry; that is what a work of art,' begin the reviewers-my dear estimate." Sara, as a work of art, what have you to say I saw her lip quiver as she spoke, but it for your novel ?"

lieve you have written it as a sort of safety-valve eagerness. for the emotions, passions, and orinions you do "But Mr. Kuight," she said, pausing on he not choose to show and express, and which, per- way to the piano, "detests music." haps, you ought not to express, in your inter- "The feeling is not quite so strong." course with the world. Could you endure, Sa- that gentleman, taking up a book. ra, to have what you have written with such scarcely hear you." deep conviction and intense earnestness, sneered Sara sat down to her instrument, and play at and ridiculed by some cold-blooded, sharp- ed for about half an hour certain elaborate witted reviewer?

said, drawing a deep breath; "and it would be for music, in the true acceptation of the phrase, hard to bear; still"—Now she paused in was her particular talent, and her performance her turn, and pushing back her chair, resumed had no merit but exactness. Her father fell in her pacing of the room. I could see how her to a doze at length, and then Sara rose. Mr. mind worked; there was something more in Knight had been reading his book very diligentthat conflict than she suffered to appear. After a while she came back and leaned over the mantle-piece. I waited for her to resume the con-

versation, which she did presently.

"How do you think my book would appear to a noble, discriminating, unprejudiced mind?"

to a noble, discriminating, unprejudiced mind?" that made me look steadily at her. She was point of putting down. She turned to the titlegazing into the fire with a dreamy, softened ex- page, and remarked, with rather a doubtful

pression of countenance. "Most interesting—most attractive," said I poetry." with fervor, "as showing a mind enamored of "I read it so little, that your supposition mortal greatness. Such a reader would not justified." carp at the elevation of your ideal, or say yours | Sara stopped here, but I asked : "Don't you were impossible principles; but then, Sara, like poetry !" such minds are not very common, and are not those likely to seize upon the last new novel."

"How long, Carry, have you taken out a "A way in which I proposed my question, and Sara added: "I should like to know whether

publish my book-if I can." means. I was to take the manuscripts up to to my keeping, leisure is not one." - street; and Sara had arranged that all "A strong natural love for poetry," said Sara, communications on the subject should be ad- "would have enabled you to make leisure to indressed to me. She had laid her plans so well, dulge in it." identity ever being discovered. When we had such a love. Pray," he added, smiling, "is exhausted the topic of possibilities connected with the rejection, re-application, acceptance, "Very. It is a deficiency that involves with the rejection, re-application, acceptance, and public reception of her work, I asked: "But many others." what has induced this sudden resolution! I

heard nothing about publication on Tuesday." "All my resolutions are sudden, the result of

other explanation to give." I said no more, although I was not satisfied. There was that in the repressed energy and ex-

The next day I left the manuscript at the ences.

"Very good," he enunciated : "quite right ;" rooms in the house before I found her, and when and I felt there was not another word to say on I did find her, she was in no responsive mood. the subject, and forthwith took my departure. She was standing in the cold, cheerless drawing-I must, however, state that before Sara took room-the fire never being lighted till mid-day me into her confidence, she had written to the -with the morning newspaper spread out on firm, asking if they were disposed to examine the table before her, over which she was bowher manuscript, and had received a civil reply, ed in a posture indicative of no ordinary abexpressing their good pleasure to do so, and sorption in its contents.

waited for the result. When alone, Sara and I what it was, for she made a movement of impahad but one topic, but it was an exhaustless tience, and looked down at her paper again. one. Then our dire ignorance of these matters I threw the letter playfully on the paper be pressed heavily; we had no idea what would be fore her eyes. She snatched it up as if it could considered a reasonable time to give before we have conveyed some kind of pollution to the could venture to request to be favored with a page, and in so doing perceived what it was decision; a step the impatient, haughty young authoress would soon have taken had I not re"Open and read it, Carry," she said: "I can't." strained her. My secret anxiety was-of course The first glance was enough. I made a little Life, however, did not stand still in sympathy from me and read it herself. with our suspense; Sara, indeed, seemed fuller

length a light fell upon my understanding. I came one afternoon to spend a few days how soon they will publish it." with Sara, leaving strict orders at home that There was an expression of softened exultation moments before I discovered that she was taking especial pains with her toilet.

"Is any one coming !" I asked.

By profession he was a barrister, and of rising and were now resting on their oars and rec some most ungenerous but ironically witty ob- better to preserve the secresy, the correction had heard strictures on his displeasing deport- evident to my mind from the complain considered himself a spectator of the scene, or had got a good thing. his cynical severity, as if he had the right of "Sara," I said one day, "I begin to think censorship. On this point, too, Sara had this book will make you famous.

strongly expressed herself." "What are you going to do!" I asked anxiously; "not condescend to play the coquette, preparing for an event that might never be

faction on the point. I had no particular fault to find with Mr. Knight. Plain indubitably he as indifferent to the fame as to the profit. was, and, what was far worse-short; but then During this period Mr. Knight was so freque he had an expression of intelligence which would a visitor, that we had little chance of forgetting have refined coarser features. True, he spoke him. Why he came I could not tell, for but little; but he was attentive to the courtesies was a very different man from Mr. Hall, whose of the table, and Mr. Hall's organ of language loquacity obviously wearied him; and Sara did prompted him at all times to take the burden of not seem to attract him. He watched her a conversation chiefly on himself. Sara, too, good deal, it was true, but it seemed less from intalked a good deal—that is, whenever Mr. dividual interest than from the philosophical ten-Knight said anything sufficiently near an opinion dency to examine carefully every new subject prefor her to oppose, or whenever her father's dis-sented to him. Sara, too, always showed under course gave her an opportunity of stating some her worst aspect in his presence. In her beunheard-of or paradoxical sentiment, I had havior to him, she was rude and satirical; in never seen her in such a mood before, or heard her behavior to others before him, extravagant her say so many extravagant or absurb things and even frivolous. I tried to hope that Mr. in the course of an evening. Mr. Knight let Knight would detect her real character beneath

"Perhaps," said I, drily, "they won't at- her have all her own way, listening to her with tempt to take advantage of your indifference an irritating smile, and never defending his own to profit; if reputation is all you care about, words. When we retired to the drawing-room

"You must have been trying to appear ridicu-"You must have been trying to appear ridicu-"I am pretty sure," said Sara, turning over lous," said I: "is Mr. Knight's contempt worth so much pains !"

"so much is required now-a-days, in a novel.

They make a sort of science of this sort of literature, and judge it by such strict rules. 'As me beyond my power of resistance to justify his

might be with wounded pride; to the same feel-"Nothing," returned she with cool contempt. ing I attributed the glow of her cheeks and the "You think the power it shows, and the unusual glitter of her eyes. I did not pursue promises it has, will cover a multitude of defi- the subject, and when the two gentlemen cam piencies!" asked I. "Well, I hope others will in to tea, they interrupted a debate on the usual think so too; still"- I hesitated, but Sara topic. After tea, Mr. Hall asked his daughter insisted on my saying all I thought. "I be- for some music; she complied with unusual

tuneless rondas and divertisements she had Sara's cheek flushed. "That is possible," she learned at school. I felt it must be by design, careless attitude which was habitual to her.

There was a vibration in the tone of her voice hand to take from him the book he was on the smile: "I should never have supposed you read

judge's patent?" asked Sara, smiling. "I shall you consider it above or below your attention?"

publish my book—if I can."

"I have never given attention to it—lacking
In the way of dissuasion I said no more, and time and opportunity; so I can scarcely answer "I have never given attention to it-lacking we immediately fell to a discussion of ways and the question. Amongst the talents committed

that there was little chance, we thought, of her "Well, then, I can safely say, I have not

"Perhaps," said I, "you are not a reader

books at all ?" "No; not what you mean by a reader. The mere impulse," was her answer. "I have no few books I do read indispose me for the many." "I am happy to say," remarked Sara, "my mind is not above my generation."

citement of her manner, that convinced me satire, and he took his leave as soon as Mr. Hall some second, or rather primary motive, lurked roused himself. I made no comment to Sara on her behavior, but drew quietly my own infer-

publisher's. I had rather dreaded this exploit; The next morning, the servant brought me a but I found nothing formidable in it. A grave- letter, left by my brother on his way from looking man met me on the very threshold of school. I recognized it at once as a missive the office, took the packet I timidly presented, gave it a quick glance, and then set it down in a dusky corner of the dusky room, where I had such a tumult of feeling. It was not for me, an uneasy dread it would be forgotten, and however, to break the seal, and I carried it to

begging her to forward it.

"Sara," I cried, holding the letter above my
A period of intense anxiety set in while we head, "look here!" She did not seem to guess

never breathed to Sara-that the manuscript bound of joy. Sara, catching the result from had never found its way to the proper person. this very expressive gesture, took the letter

"MADAM-I am desired by Messrs .- to in than ever of that restless vitality which I some- form you, that they are willing to undertake times found almost burdensome. It was evi- the publication of your novel on their usual dent to me it was not only the chances of her terms." Then followed a business-like statenovel that harassed her; but she was a strange ment of these terms, which, novice as I was, girl, and I did not venture to question her. At at that time, seemed to me very magnificent. "That will do," said Sara, "but I must know

any letters addressed to me should be brought in her face, and I observed that her eyes dwelt by my brother Charles. My friend was dress- on the newspaper. "You see," said I, reading ing for dinner when I entered her pleasant, over the letter to myself, "we have only their warm bedroom, and I had not been in it many word for it that these are their usual terms." "True, but I care nothing about the money let them publish my book, and they can't cheat me out of my object."

"Yes," said Sara, with a sudden glow and a In a few days the whole matter was settled scornful laugh; "Mr. Godfrey Knight is com- formal agreements were drawn up and signed and the book was to appear immediately. Pop-I was completely puzzled. I had never seen, ular authors during the preceding months had but I had heard a good deal of this gentleman. been pouring forth their favors on the public, repute: but in society he was less successful. I The novel-reading world just then was unemploy had heard some of my young lady friends mer- ed; it was the exact point of time for a new cilessly ridicule the plainness and insignificance writer to make her appeal. No objection had of his appearance; and even Sara had made been made to her pseudo name, and in order the servations thereon. From better authority, I the proofs was taken off her hands. It was ment in society, his uncourteous silence, as if he the publishers, that they considered that they

Sara shook her head.

realized, "will you declare yourself?" "I will wait till I am famous before I decide

the disguise she so strangely assumed; then, me more than this: that a veil had been lifted again, I thought it was requiring too much from the past; that, by the aid of that crude from his penetration. For my own part, I had but noble production, he read my friend's a growing admiration and esteem for him. I character aright. Did he read more than this? had learned that of his public and private life Mr. Hall was presently called out on some prowhich indicated a character of no ordinary decision and purity of principle. A late political lawsuit, in which he had borne a distinguished part, had raised his reputation beyond all dispute; in society far higher than ours, we knew

he was courted and flattered. Moreover, more less, an instinct kept me in my seat which was than once at Mr. Hall's I had heard him deat the further end of the room. Sara softly fend certain principles and opinions which had touched the keys while he spoke—at least she been carelessly or maliciously attacked, in a did at first; after awhile the sound ceased; she manner that had aroused a warm response from lifted up her before bowed face, flushed and raall the best part of my nature. He was not diant. As he bent towards her, I slipped out by any means a rhetorician; his strength lay of the room. in the clearness and force of his thoughts, and Still, as I walked up and down Sara's room, in the pure relation his words bore to them. could not quite understand it, and having per-

Truth never received any artificial adornment at plexed myself in vain, resolved to wait for the his hands; it was her naked beauty he worship- explanation I was determined to extract from ped and presented for worship. Then he was my friend. Wait in truth I did. More than thoroughly in earnest; his strong self-conviction one hour passed, and the second was far spent, carried conviction to the candid hearer. My when I heard Mr. Hall's impatient knock at the friend Sara, had a far more emotional and pas- house-door, and a few moments after I heard sionate admiration than I for moral greatness; Sara's coming foot-steps. "Sara," I exclamed. and at such times as those to which I have re- trying to seize her floating skirts as she ran past ferred, it was beyond the power of her art to the door-"Sara, I must say one word!" She check, or to hide the kindling glance of recog- evaded me, however, shaking herself free with nition and sympathy. My only regret was, a mocking laugh, and locking herself securely that it was precisely at these moments that Mr. in the stronghold of her bedroom. It was too Knight, interested in his subject, did not look bad; there was nothing for it but submission. But the next morning I secured her at the con-

Then, also, I knew that Sara secretly admir- fessional. "Am I, then, to understand." asked ed him; she followed the lawsuit through all I, in my untiring effort to comprehend the matter its windings, and read Mr. Knight's speeches fully-"am I, then, to understand that your with a diligence I was unable to emulate; for, chief motive in publishing this novel, was the good as no doubt they were, they were very chance of Mr. Knight's reading it taking a and true measure of your character thereby? Have eloquence from which he might have learned a you loved him so long !" lesson, and with so minute an acquaintance "Even so," said Sara with crimsoning cheeks. with his individual excellencies, that I discov-

ered that hitherto I had done him very im- call it; but I could think of no other means of perfect justice. With all my female ingenuity showing him what I really was-how much he and knowledge of my friend, I could not quite was mistaken."

reconcile her conduct with her sentiments, and "But you took such pains to mislead him her own explanations thereupon only involved Sara."

"Carry, how ignorant you are! Could I ven-At length a new interest called me off from ture to show him how solicitous I was for his Mr. Knight. Sara's novel was announced for good opinion? I cared so much for it, there was publication in a way calculated to whet public no middle course open to me." curiosity, but that strongly displeased the au- "Sensible men," said I sententiously, "should

be careful how they gauge the character of a "Such tricks of the trade humiliate me," she high-spirited, frivolous-seeming girl." "I almost hope they will defeat their "He had exercised more penetration than most

sensible men. He formed a pretty fair estimate There was one singularity in this transaction of me before he guessed I wrote that book, or that I had noticed before; Sara always spoke as if her interests were quite separate fron those night!" added Sara with a flush of ardor. "Unof her publishers. The book came out duly; der his guidance, I may do better things than and, to sum up its success in a phrase, created that."

a perfect furor. Sagacity was on the rack to discover the author, but sagacity was at fault. "They say," said I laughing, "that pure fame is never enough for a woman." Sara Hall, together with the rest of the world. "That heart," returned Sara with a wellread the new novel, but was more sparing of pleased smile, "whether belonging to man or her opinions thereupon than was her custom. What she had said about her indifference to

fame, her conduct justified. I was far more happy as I am now!" full of exultation than herself; she would put HOSPITALITY OF THE TURKISH PEASANTRY. down the most laudatory review with a dissatisfied sigh; she would hear it praised and wondered about in society, with scarcely a change of color. I had repeatedly expressed my curios-

and one evening, when he happened to call lost the road, and were separated from us, so that we arrived at our night quarters few in number, and low in authority, since our guards were absent. The whole village was almost in a riot on our account; every man repeated the same thing: 'We have nothing to give you nor any lodgings for you.' We spoke of money and the sound softened them a little; but then they I longed to ask him if he expected the book we felt quite bewildered. Despairing of getting would meet him, but I dared say no more. He appeared to be reflecting on the subject, for prepared to be reflecting on the subject for prepared to be reflected to the subject for prepared to the subject f digious flock of larks which were crowding around some heaps of corn that had just been taken out from their winter store-places, that "More than I can say at a moment's notice," is, from holes in the ground. No sooner did the villagers understand our friend's intent, than they showed themselves very eager to help him. Silence was ordered and obtained; and when the hunter fired, the birds fell in numbers upon the "Here's a cut-up," he exclaimed, rubbing his ground, killed or wounded—the villagers ran to "Here's a cut-up," he exclaimed, rubbing his hands, as if it were a personal gratification.
"Here's a cut-up of the new poyel." Late in the refrain from a burst of laughter; but the shooting gentleman did not take the affair so very girl, you're a capital reader, let us have it aloud leniently. He shouted after the robbers, dewe have all read the book."

I was never so nearly committing myself in my life, but Sara restored me to a sense of the present necessity. She took the paper quietly her father held out to her, and his perceptions were not quick enough to see that her hands were not quick enough to see that her hands the rest of our party, the guards included, trembled. It was the only sign of agitation. She sat down, and carelessly glanced it over been to another village, found good lodging, kind greetings, and good fare, and assured us "Mr. Knight has not read the book," she said, glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding glancing up at him; "it is perhaps hardly fair that with no more than twenty minutes riding that with no more than twenty minutes riding that with no more than twenty minutes riding that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with no more than the minute at him that with the min for the author." There was a vibration in her we should reach that Turkish paradise. Glad enough we were to take our leave of the inhospivoice that I am sure the person addressed must table villagers, and abandoning the contested have lelt.

"A disparaging criticism," he replied, "has away. The twenty minutes ride expanded to often disposed me favorably towards the book an hour and more; and after all we found poor an hour and more; and after all we found poor larks, we saddled our horses anew and moved Sara began to read, and read the article quarters, and still poorer fare. Our kind host robbed one of our party of his purse; still we

yond Mr. Hall's keen enjoyment of its coarse than the people we had escaped from."

did not repeut our choice. Anything was better

employed; it had evidently been dictated by a mind thoroughly antagonistic to the writer's, An amusing matrimonial story is told of the for there was such hearty cordiality in its invective. A book such as I have before described two young people became very much smitten Sara's, presented strong temptations to such with each other, as young people sometimes do. mode of attack-my wonder was that it had not The woman's father was a wealthy Quakerthe young man was poor, but respectable. The "It is clever," said Sara, putting it down; father could stand no such union, and resolutely 'and perhaps the writer is honest; but it is unjust."

I marvelled at her self-command, but it was not perfect; there was a deep flush on her cheek, a scintillation in her eyes she could not control. I observed that Mr. Knight sat gazing at her seemingly in a state of abstraction. When he took his leave, he said to her: "I shall read that hook and form a committee of the self."

opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey that book, and form my own judgment; it is mained inexorable. Time passed off. She let I could see that night that Sara was strongly her father asked her why she pined, she always excited, though she repressed the signs as well as she could. I attributed it to the review, but on saying something in the way of sympathetic indignation, I found my condolences were quite superfluous. The next few days, Sara was very quiet and self-contained, but I detected an undercurrent of emotion and anxiety which always however, so stubborn in such matters, and as seemed at its flux as the evening drew near. It he saw that his daughter's heart was really set was evident to me that she was expecting Mr. upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out-"Mary, rather than mope down After the lapse of a week, he came late one to death, thee had better marry as thee chooses

vening. If anything had been needed to con- and when thee pleases." firm the idea I entertained, Sara's flush of colors would have supplied it. To my extreme disappointment and annoyance, Mr. Hall at once wait till her father had time to alter his mind engaged him in some political discussion. Sara again? Not a bit of it. She clasped her neat went to her piano and played some of the ex- bonnet on her head, walked directly to the quisite airs in Norma, as no one else, in my house of her lover as the street would carry her. pinion, could have done. I watched Mr. She walked into the house without knockingnight with interest. Laugh at my woman's knocking was not then fushionable, and she found intuition, dear reader, if you like, but I felt cer- the family just sitting down to dinner. Some tain he had read Sara's book, and more than little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected that, had divined that it was hers. I saw his an apparation as the heiress at the widow's eyes rest upon her with an expression that told cottage, but she heeded it not. Louis looked

up inquiringly. She walked up to him and put her hands in his : "Louis," said she, "father says I may have thee." And Louis got directly

Stradilla and Silk. ILKS.—Black and colored, a splendid assortment. SLKS.—Black and colored, a spiritum assertment diover and Hosiery of all kinds, with a general assortment Domesile and Hosiere ping Goods.

Augusta, Sept. 28, 1883.

Augusta, Sept. 28, 1883.

40

BLUSE—I was all Roadery of all kinds, with a general assortment of Doursells and Housekeeping Goods.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1853.

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

I Willish has long existed a public demand for an effective factly and in its operation. This has been accomplished in the conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not casy to make the best of all pills—one which should bray none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not casy to make the best of all pills—one which should bray none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels—this is not. Many of them produce so much griping paige to the patient hitherto that almost every purgative in the produce to much griping paige to the patient hitherto that almost every purgative in the produce to much griping paige to the patient in the produce to much griping paige to the patient in the produce to much griping paige to the patient of the patient hitherto that almost every paragrative in required.

This is not. Many of them produce so much griping paige to the patient in the patient of the patient of the patient hitherto that almost every paragrative in required the patient of the p

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in AUGUSTA, on the west side of the river, one mile from the Kennebec Bridge, containing about one hundred acres of good land, about 40 of which are mowing and tillage, and under a high state of cultivation; the rest is pasturing and wood land. There are over 300 rods of good stone wall on the same, a young orchard of about 150 grafted apple trees, a part of which bears. A good convenient House, two Barns, one 44 by 50, with sheds and convenient out-buildings, and two good wells of water. This Farm has been occupied the last three years as a Milk Farm,—is capable of keeping 15 or 18 cows, and there is a ready demand for all the milk. This Farm will be sold low, and a long credit given for a part of the purchase money if desired.

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PORK, LARD & CEMENT.

100 BBLS. Extra Mess Pork; 20 Tierces Prime Leaf Lard; 100 Casks Rosendale Cement; Now landing per Schr. Diamond, from New York, and for sale very low for cash only by

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Kennebec and Franklin, for the purpose of sale. Winthrop, Oct. 3d, 1853. 6m 41 M. B. SEARS.

of Kennebec and Franklin, for the purpose of sale.

Winthrop, Oct. 3d, 1853. 6m 41 M. B. SEARS.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD:

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READER! have you a Cough! Does that Hectic Flushthose Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—afford you heasure? Do you wish to find a Remedy! Here is is—first those Night Sweats—that Pain in the Side—afford you here, you look in vain. For Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and, if lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, a certain cure for Consumption. Safe for the Infam or for the Invalid, in any stage of weakness or debility. It possesses the most astonishing healing properties of any medicine ever discovered. Unlike any article now in use.

"Is it not as we prophesy?" Read this recent case.

Messus. S. D. Fuller & Co.: I had a severe cough for almost a year, with bleeding at the lungs, and raised a great quantity of pad matter, and have been under the care of one of the best physicians in Boston, and have used a great deaf of medicine, but without any other effect than to grow worse; and my physician said I could not be cured. I commence using Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge about five weeks since, and their use has done wonders for me. I think the work have cured me, and feel thankful that so good a medicine is within the reach of the afflicted.

JOSEPH PARKER, Boston, May 3, 1353.

No. 10 Tileston St.

S. D. FULLER & CO., Proprietors; Store No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston, May 3, 1353.

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S. D. FULLER & CO., Proprietors; Store No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston.

Sold in Augusta by Dillingan & Tirconn, Wh. Black, and J. W. Corsex, where circulars may be found with certificates of cures.

A FEW MORE AGENTS can be accommedated with terrice. The content of the most popular works of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may be desired.

A FEW MORE AGENTS can be accommedated with terrice. The properties of the property, and che

A FEW MORE AGENTS can be accommodated with terri
A tory for canvassing for some of the most popular works
ver published, by calling soon on J. DINSMORE & SON,
6w47 Gen'l Agents, Skowhegan, Me.

Gen'l Agents, Skowhegan, Me.

25 GROSS MUSTANG LINIMENT, for sale at proprictors' prices, by the General Agents, D. DINSMORE & SON.
Skowhegan, Nov. 10th, 1853.

THIS certifies, that in consideration of past services, &c.,
I have given to my son GEORGE S. BALLARD, his time during the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. B. W. BALLARD.
Westbrock, Nov. 21, 1883.

Brahma Pootra Fowls,

THE subscriber has for sale pure Brahma Pootra Fowls,

The subscriber has for sale pure Brahma Pootra Fowls,
also spare a few Boosters of this breed, separate, to those
who have a desire to improve their stock of fowls of any
breed, increase the number and size of the eggs, double or
treble the size of their fowls, and make them ten times as
valuable as their fowls now are.

SAN'L WODD.

Winnirop, Nov., 1853.

BY RUSSELL RATON.

T. M. Crocker, "

ANUFACTURED By CARHART & MEEDHAM, New Eliab Murdock, North Par.

Eliab Murdock, North Par.

Eliab Murdock, North Par.

Eliab Murdock, North Par.

Eliab Murdock, North Par.

Eliab Murdock,

MONEY! MONEY!!

More than Half a Million of Dollars invested by R. G. LINCOLN, Banker & Broker. OFFICE both at HALLOWELL and AUGUSTA.

up from the dinner table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

1853. FALLTRADE.
1853. W JOSEPH & CO. are opening now a rich and well selected stock of AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.
Such as Dress Goods, French Merino, silk and worsted Thibet, All Wool Cashmere, Lyousee, Paramatta, Alpacca, Madoma Coth, Plaid Cashmere, de Laine, Calico, Ginpham, etc. etc.
SHAWIS.—Bay State, Long and Square, Cashmere, Thi-

HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

REHOLD! THE TIME HAS COME! ND he that has energy and ability can reap a rich reward A safe way to make money. The following receipts

r gallon.

2d, A superior Transparent Soap for Shaving.

3d, A Water-proof Blacking, excellent for the b

4th, Washing Liquid.

5th, Burning Fluid.

Either of the above will pay very large profits.

Either of she above will pay very large prenss.
6th, An article warranted to restore colors, whether taken out by acids or the sun.
These Receipts will be sent to any one who will enclose One Dollar, post paid, to the subscriber. All the articles for the preparation of the above Receipts can be obtained at Drug Stor s generally.

LECto the

M. E. DOW, Manchester, N. H.

PROCLAMATION!

DE IT KNOWN that PULVERMACHERS' HYDRO ELEC.

TRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, are not only offered to the People of Maine, but also, through the Farmer, to every State in the Union, as the only SCIENTIFIC REMEDY for that large class of diseases called Nervous. Nervous Rhemmatism, Gout, Painful and Swelled Joints, Paralysis, Deadness, Blindness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Periodical Headache, Uterine Pains, General Debility, Pains of the Liver and Nervous Headache.

Although these Chains have been introduced into this country but one year, still the amount of well authenticated certificates of care, not only from Scientific Physicans, but also from Intellizent patients, is greater than can be produced from any other source. They are also on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and Carnochan, of that city, are also patients, its greater than can be produced from any other source. They are also on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and Carnochan, of that city, are also patients, it is greater than can be produced from any other source. They are also on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and Carnochan, of that city, are also patients, it is greater than can be produced from any other source. They are also on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and Carnochan, of that city, are also patients, it is also book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upwards, during the price of the Chains is \$3 and \$5, and can also be sent by mail., Chains can be obtained to continue their use flowed and an instance of the Chains is \$3 and \$5, and can also be deared to continue their use for a great length of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the seals of the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised it may be a control of the Chain in the control of th

\$15 Only for a Beautiful Homestead. A T the Village of Rose Vale, a delightful and healthy loct tion. Eighty Farms, worth over \$13,000, and 2080 builting lots, to be distributed among 600 subscribers, on the 14

now sold, showing that the parts of Long Island is rapidly advancing Real estate on all parts of Long Island is rapidly advancing and 10,000 NURSERY TREES FOR SALES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 10,000 Apple, Pear, Plum and
Peach Trees, splice engrafted at the ground upon healthy,
vigorous seedling stocks, and not produced from scions a
few days past, Mr. Lott Wyckoff sold 44 acres of land at East
New York, L. I., for \$40,000, and \$60,000 has been offered
New York, L. I., for \$40,000, and \$60,000 has been offered we lork, L. I., for \$30,000, and 200,000 has been often the above lot consists of not only the old standard varieties, and will be led, but of many new and improved varieties, and will be led; set of many new and improved varieties, and will be led to the season for Fall or Spring setting.

It will canvass, during the Fall and Winter, the Counties of Kennebec and Franklin, for the purpose of sale.

Winthrop, Oct. 34, 1853. 6 41 M. B. SEARS. present cost.

Each subscriber is entitled to four building lots 25 by 100

Each subscriber is entitled to four building lots 25 by 100

Agents in Boston, S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State St.

M OUSELINE DE LAINE—A great assortment, latest
M style, 11 cents a yard, just received by
W. JOSEPH & CO.

BY RUSSELL EATON.
Office over Granite Bank, Water St.

windrop, Nov., 1853.

FOR SALE.

SON.
3m47

Isaac Frye,
George Russell, Lovell.
A. B. Longfellow, Palerme
A. Bartlett, Hartford.
A. Gordon, Solon.